The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad in the Senate---The Indian Appropriation Bill in the House.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Proposed Purchase of Cuba—More Rumors of Trouble in the Cabinet—Naval Affairs—The Gila Gold Fields.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived to-night. He was met at the cars by a large concourse of citizens, who followed his carriage to his residence. Arrangements were made for a serenade by the Marine Band at 9 o'clock, but in consequence of the sudden decease of Gen. HENDERSON, commander at the Marine Barracks, who was found dead in his garden just at night, the band could not come out. The fact was announced to the large concourse of people who had assembled in front of his residence in the light of a burning pile of tar-barrels elevated some twenty feet above the street in the neighborhood. In answer to repeated calls, DOUGLAS appeared on the porch, and returned thanks for the welcome in a brief speech, in which he made no direct allusion to his political contest, the Administration, or his own future course. Returning in doors, he received the congratulations of his numerous personal and political friends. The serenade will come off on an early future occasion.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have referred the bill placing a million of dollars at the disposal of the President towards the purchase of Cuba to BRANCH, of North Carolina. It will probably be reported favorably, with a view to test the sense of the House directly upon it.

Rumors are rife again of trouble in the Cabinet, and the threatened resignation of some of the members. BLACK, especially, is supposed to be anxious to return to his extensive legal practice in Pennsylvania, worth some fifteen hundred dollars a year.

The *St. Louis*, now repairing at New-York, will go out as the flag-ship of the African Squadron.

The Naval Committee of the House will report no bill for the construction of new ships until the Treasury is replenished. Secretary COBB has received a pledge to this effect. MALLORY's bill will find a resting-place in this Committee.

Further and later advices from the Gila gold fields in Arizona, received by overland mail, fully confirm the recent discoveries of rich placer diggings. I have just read a private letter from a miner, who states that himself and partners are each making an ounce ($19) per day.

Gold has also been discovered in quartz in the vicinity of the Gila.

A new mining town, called Oroville, has been laid out three miles from Gila City.

A gentleman from San Francisco had made a proposition to bring fire engines into the country to force water from the river up to the hills and mountains for the use of the miners.

Mr. APPEL, a prominent merchant of Mesilla, who went out to the mines some time since to ascertain for himself the truth of the gold stories, had returned, and reported that the miners were averaging ten dollars a day. This information comes in a letter dated Mesilla, Dec. 12.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. COLFAX's bill for the organization of the new Territory of Colona embraces all the recently-discovered gold regions of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, etc. The Territory will stretch from the 103d parallel of longitude to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, being from four to five degrees in width, and from the 37th to the 42d parallel of latitude, making it five degrees in length. It will thus be nearly square, and will include parts of the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New-Mexico—nearly all, however, being taken from Kansas. It will embrace within its borders not only the gold diggings, but also the famous Three Parks, the head waters of both forks of the Platte, of the Arkansas and of the Rio Grande. Also, its exterior lines will be guarded by Bent's Fort in its southeast corner, Fort Massachusetts near its southern boundary, and Fort Laramie just beyond its northern line. St. Vrain's Fort will be near its centre. Bridger's Pass, which shortens the road to California over 100 miles, is in the northern part of the new Territory, and the Coochatope Pass in the southern. Colona is the name favored by the settlers there, nearly two thousand of whom are wintering in the diggings. Mr. COLFAX expresses the opinion that by next Summer there will be at least 20,000 persons in Colona; and it being important that they should have a Territorial Government, he has prepared the bill.

It appears from documents communicated to the House to-day, in response to a resolution, that a correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Collector at Mobile, has been in process since April last, relative to the Nicaragua fillibusters. These papers contain little of interest, in addition to what is already known. The fact is apparent, that much was left to the discretion of the Collector, in the matter of granting or withholding licenses to suspicious vessels; but where doubts existed in his mind, they were removed by official instructions.

In response to the Collector's inquiry as to what should be done with the returned shipwrecked fillibusters, the Secretary telegraphed on the 4th inst., that the principals should be prosecuted, and desired the Collector to furnish him with a list of those who arrived in the British vessel.

The Secretary of the Navy also transmitted documents to the House, in answer to the resolution calling for copies of the instructions given to Commodore MCINTOSH, in which that officer was informed that citizens of the United States have a right to expatriate themselves, and become citizens of any country willing to receive them, but have no right to make that a cloak for warlike expeditions. He was directed not to seize any vessel, or act on mere suspicion, while he is reminded that the President regards Commodore PAULDING's seizure of Gen. WALKER and his followers as a "grave error." He is counseled not to interfere on land, or in any harbor, for the purpose of arresting any fillibustering expeditions set on foot in the United States, contrary to the acts of Congress, but on the other hand to protect the persons and property of our citizens, engaged in lawful business, against all illegal acts of violence and oppression to the full extent of his power.

Just before the adjournment of the House to-day, Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform them by what authority the Advisory Board of the Patent Office was called.

The House Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, held a meeting to-day, when Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, replied at length to the argument of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, who urges a bill proposing the 35th parallel as the line of location. Mr. CURTIS advocates a Central road with two branches.

Gen. HENDERSON, of the Marine Corps, died suddenly, to-day. He has been in service about fifty years.

Advices from Bremen state that letters from the United States going to the continent of Europe, with the exception of England and France, pay fully 50 per cent. less when sent direct to Bremen than *via* London.

Lieut. DOYLE has been ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

This is the first appointment from the Naval officers recently restored to the active list.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS—CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MEXICO—THE ADMISSION OF OREGON, &C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

The news of Mr. DOUGLAS' re-election was received by his friends here to-night with great joy, for the somewhat confused dispatches from Springfield in relation to the difficulties in organizing the Legislature had excited painful apprehensions of treachery, and caused a great deal of uneasiness. There have, however, been no extravagant demonstrations of enthusiasm over the result. All that, doubtless, remains bottled up for to-morrow night's reception, when the serenade, fire-works, illuminations, &c., are to come off, with perhaps a speech from the triumphant Senator himself, which will be looked to with much interest. He cannot help seeing, as everybody else does here, that he is to receive no quarter from Administration men at Washington. Though returning hither crowned with victory and its honors, he will not find SLIDELL, BIGLER, JONES, FITCH, BRIGHT and other of the Administration Democratic standard-bearers to strew flowers in his pathway. They are all evidently busy in arranging thorns for his seat, rather than roses. War against him to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, is the rallying cry of the Administration men.

Knowing all this, what will be Mr. DOUGLAS' course? The speech of Col. FORNEY at Philadelphia last night probably foreshadows it. The Democratic National organization represented by the President as its head, refuse to recognize, and seek to repudiate the Senator. Will he not in turn repudiate the organization? That seems to be the attitude assumed by Col. F. last evening, when he denounced organization, and distinctly indicated a disposition to begin at once a war against the Charleston Convention, with the apparent purpose of forestalling its action, and putting Mr. DOUGLAS himself on the track as an independent Democratic candidate for the Presidency. So the programme, as suggested at Philadelphia, is understood here. It will not embarrass Mr. D. to find himself in opposition to the Administration men. Indeed, he will find it easier to deal with them in that attitude, after the events of the last year, than in any other We shall see, in a few days, how far they will carry their intensity of hatred towards the man who has conquered them.

The desperate efforts making by the Mexican writers to bolster up the falling fortunes of the Zuloaga party in the pending Mexican revolution, constitute the best possible evidence that ZULOAGA's end as an acknowledged leader is near at hand. One consideration alone insures his downfall; to wit: that although in possession of the City of Mexico and a portion of the finest interior of his unfortunate country, he is entirely without money to support his Government, or any means of obtaining it except by forced loans. This resource has served him thus far, but it is evident that the people are getting tired of it, and that they will speedily find means to rid themselves of a Government which can only be maintained by so onerous and offensive a system of taxation.

JUAREZ, on the other hand, has the seaports and principal Custom-houses, through means of which he is able to command considerable sums of money with which to sustain the Constitutional Government. This gives him a most decided advantage over his rival,—and will be apt to sustain him until ZULOAGO's inevitable fall shall occur. When that happens, unless some more formidable rival to JUAREZ shall arise than has been anticipated thus far, the star of the Constitutional President will naturally ascend at once to its zenith, to be hailed and acknowledged on every hand. Perhaps it is in the anticipation of this apparently inevitable turn in affairs, that the Government of the United States postpones a decision upon the question of acknowledging the Juarez Government by receiving its Minister.

There does not seem to be any concert of purpose among the Opposition in Congress in relation to the admission of Oregon into the Union. The Committee on Territories, as has been already stated, will report the bill with a recommendation that it pass. Gov. SMITH of Virginia who originally opposed it, having consented to report it to the House, although he is apt to fight it there. The opponents will rely chiefly upon the argument that as Kansas is, by the English bill, forbidden to make an application for admission into the Union, until she shall have a population equal to the representative ratio, Oregon ought to be subjected to the same rule. By the English Bill, as all will remember, Kansas was to be admitted regardless of the amount of her population, provided she would consent to come in with the Lecompton Constitution as a Slave State, with the distinctly expressed alternative of being forbidden to apply for admission at all until she had a population of 93,400, if her people should decide against the Pro-Slavery Constitution and in favor of coming into the Union as a Free State. This offensive discrimination against free institutions cannot be sustained by any honest, fair-minded legislator, whose judgment is not perverted by partisan bias. But, while the English prohibition in this case stands upon the statute book, every vote in favor of the admission of Oregon, with a population admitted to be less than 93,000, is an implied vote in support of the unjust discrimination,—an indirect approval of the policy under which Kansas is excluded. So it must and will be regarded; and although an attempt will be made to draw party lines upon this issue, and secure to the Oregon bill every vote not Republican, the attempt will fail. A decided feeling is growing up in Congress, and especially among Southern men, against the admission of any more minority States, with power in the Senate equal to that possessed by the oldest and the greatest of them all, and with the same power in the election of a President—should that duty ever again devolve upon the House of Representatives—as New-York, Pennsylvania, or Virginia. If those who opposed the English bill last year, stand firm and united against the admission of Oregon, they will get help enough from conservative Southern men to defeat the consummation of the latter measure.

An attempt is to be made in Congress to secure a revival of the recently expired law authorizing the President to nominate, for restoration to the Naval service, officers who were degraded by the Naval Retiring Board, and who were recommended for restoration by the Courts of Inquiry sitting under the late Act. If the Executive is ready to repair anything of the injustice which his own recent acts entailed, he will manifest it by lending this measure the modicum of influence remaining to him in Congress towards securing the passage of the proposed bill; but I confess the belief that he is far more likely to *promise* to aid it and then secretly labor for its defeat.

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XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented the Constitution adopted by the late Constitutional Convention held at Leavenworth, Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN the French Spoliation bill was taken up, by a vote of 24 against 18. This bill was brought in January of last year, by Mr. FESSENDEN, and referred to a Special Committee, Mr. CRITTENDEN Chairman, and reported without amendment. The bill provides that a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars shall be paid *pro rata* in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens who had valid claims upon the French Republic arising out of illegal captures and confiscations prior to the ratification on July 31, 1801, of the Convention between the United States and France. The claims are to be ascertained and settled by a Board of Commissioners at Washington within two years.

Mr. CRITTENDEN addressed the Senate, urging the justice of these claims, and reminding Senators that WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, ADAMS, WEBSTER, and other statesmen recognized their validity, and showing historically how our faith is pledged to France as well as to our own citizens for their liquidation.

The special order, viz.: the Pacific Railroad bill, coming up, the Spoliation bill was postponed, without action, and Mr. BIGLER finished his speech, commenced yesterday, in favor of the railroad.

Mr. BIGLER began by saying that he was happy to discover in the many speeches on this subject that but little diversity of opinion exists as to the necessity of the construction of a railroad across the public domain to the Pacific Ocean. The main difference in the Senate and in the country is as to the proper means to accomplish the desired end, and as to its proper location. For himself he would not be tenacious on minor points. His object was to secure the construction of the road, not so much as a means of developing the material wealth of the intermediate country, as of maintaining our rights, and protecting our citizens on the Pacific side. The whereabouts of the road is an object of secondary importance, whether it be a few degrees further North or South, so that it be a great National highway. No one will contend that it should be forced where nature never intended it to be. He himself preferred a central route. He could see no reason for serious difference about either terminus of the road. The main trunk through the mountains is the main consideration. In locating this, due consideration should be had to the cost of the work, the height of the grades, and character of the curvatures, but above all to the nature of the climate and depth of the snows. Mr. BIGLER here made a digression to notice the progress of railroad enterprise in the United States, showing its effect on the trade, commerce, wealth, and political growth and strength of the Union illustrating his statement by the fact that many weeks elapsed before the Declaration of Independence was known to all parts of the infant Republic, and as late as 1814, it was long before the States knew that the capitol was laid in ashes. Yet now, whatever transpires in any one State is known promptly in all except the one on the Pacific. Were any one State assailed to-day by a foreign foe, the fact would be known to all the others, save one, to-morrow, and the whole military power of the Republic could be concentrated for its defence. Meantime, the belt of barren country between the Mississippi and Pacific has arrested the westward progress of railroads, and the task of overcoming this obstacle is evidently too great for individual means over an inhospitable country illy adapted for agriculture, however rich it may be in minerals. Therefore, if it be left to mere commercial considerations, it is not likely to be constructed in time for the necessities of the Government. Considering, as he did, that it is far more of a military and political measure than of immediate commercial wealth, he asked why the Government should not lend it its aid, its countenance and its credit? He was averse to committing the Government in any way, but he considered that individual capital is not equal to the task, and hence that the strong arm of Government should be extended to the work, especially as much of the country through which it would pass is ineligible for immediate settlement. Its completion as a precautionary measure of defence would be a wise and sagacious policy. Viewed strictly as a military measure it is worthy of the best efforts of the Government, for were war to break out with a great maritime power, without the means of concentrating our forces, California would, in all probability, within 60 days, be cut off from all communication with the Atlantic States. He could see little difference between the construction of such a work, and of forts to defend the commercial cities of the seaboard. Why not prepare in time of peace for contingencies which must inevitably arise in case of war? Some may be ready to conclude that we shall have no war,—he trusted in God, not—for war is always a calamity, but not such a calamity as insult and degradation. It would be idle to say that we are not involved in an imbroglio now in regard to Central America, Nicaragua, Mexico, and Spain, from which such a calamity may readily spring. It would be singular if the first six months of such a war did not cost more than would the construction of such a road. Will any man say that we are in a condition to defend our Pacific possessions? Then how can we talk about the acquisition of additional possessions,—about a war for Cuba, or protectorate over Mexico? Let us establish this protectorate over ourselves, and we shall then be in a better position to influence the destinies of others. Probably no Senator, himself included, but would vote $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba, yet they would not vote a grant of public lands for the preservation of California, Oregon and Washington! Yet what power would be strong enough to meet us on the Pacific with such a railroad, or weak enough not to annoy us without? As a channel of commerce, it would open the direct route from China and Japan. It would be a route, not for heavy tonnage, certainly, but for the precious metals, for the finer fabrics, and for the mails reciprocally from East to West. Britain is watchful to forestall these advantages, and it is now ascertained that a railroad is practicable through the British valleys of the Red River of the North and of Fraser's River. Finally, Mr. BIGLER disposed of the various objections urged against the road, and concluded by warning the Government not to be penny wise and pound foolish, but to bind together the Confederacy of sovereign States for their mutual aid and protection. No statesman need fear the effects of such a precedent.

Mr. HARLAN spoke forcibly on the propriety of Congress locating the route. The capital required is one hundred millions, nearly one-third of the surplus capital of the country. Few native individuals or companies can control so much—hence it is sure to be a monopoly, perhaps a foreign one. What security is there that the contractors, having secured the eight millions cash and ten millions of the best lands for constructing the road through a fertile district, will advance one step across the precipitous mountains and sterile plains of the interior? Topographically there is little difference between the three central routes surveyed. Either can be built in ten or twelve years without deranging the financial condition of the country. Therefore he was in favor of the central route, as the centre of the population. Mr. HARLAN was severe on those members of Congress, who, after having spent half a million in exploration, published in immense quarto reports, illustrated with pictures for those who cannot read, wanted to shift upon the mail contractor the responsibility of locating the road, lest they should offend their constituents in not securing it for their particular locality.

Mr. WARD spoke in favor of the parallel of 32, comparing its advantages of level and distance over the central and Northern routes, maintaining that the Southern route can be built with the smallest amount of money and in the shortest time.

Mr. IVERSON made a strong sectional speech, and moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to report a bill for the construction of two roads—a Northern and a Southern one. He admitted the constitutional power of Congress to grant the public lands, but was astonished that Southern Senators should vote for such a magnificent donation to the North. It is a fact, that all the Southern roads pay seven to eight per cent. dividend, while the Northern ones pay nothing. So small an opinion had Northern capitalists of Southern investments, that he believed, if the wealthy Senator from South Carolina, Mr. HAMMOND, offered a mortgage on his plantation and negroes, worth half a million of dollars, for a loan of ten thousand dollars in New-York he could not get it, notwithstanding the popularity of his Barnwell speech. He traced the Slavery agitation from its rise among a handful of New-England fanatics of both sexes to its present monstrous proportions, and referred to the demon of Abolitionism in its onward march to power. He also referred to the Rochester speech of Mr. SEWARD, and said he knows but little of the human heart, who imagines that Anti slavery agitation will stop short of the total abolition of Slavery by the action of the Federal Congress. To live and reign it must go on till it attains the Presidency, both Houses of Congress, the Judiciary, and the abolition of Slavery, or the Union be dissolved. Witness the result of the late elections. He did not consider the return of Mr. DOUGLAS to the Senate a victory to the Democracy,—it was only a victory of Free-soil Democracy over Abolition Whiggery. He would not turn on his heel to choose between the Wilmot Proviso and the Squatter Sovereignty of the Senator from Illinois. Mr. IVERSON professed himself in unmistakeable terms a disunion man under the aggressions of the North. Let the Senator from New-York (SEWARD) be elected President and in his (IVERSON's) opinion more than one Southern State would take immediate steps to secede. In certain contingencies, which he stated, Georgia would secede. He did not believe the South would go out by a general Convention; but let a single State swing out and she would draw with her, or after her, the remaining States, to form either a Southern confederacy or procure an amendment of the present Constitution to secure the rights of the South. As he believed the dissolution of the Union was near at hand, he was unwilling to vote money and lands for a road which was sure to be located outside of the South—hence he wanted the South to have a route equally with the North, which shall aid her while in the Union and belong to her when out of it.

The Senate here adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, asked (but failed to obtain leave) to introduce a bill granting lands to Kansas and Nebraska for the construction of railroads.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, introduced a bill providing for the Territorial Government of Colona. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul to Japan, and his interpreter, Mr. ERSKINE, to accept presents from the Queen of England; also a bill authorizing the payment of salaries to the Ministers resident at the Argentine Confederation, Costa Rica and Honduras.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the bill for the codification of the Revenue laws and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, said the bill was very voluminous, covering 289 pages. It in no ways affected the collection districts or revenue officers, nor the ports of entry and delivery. It was a pure collection of the Revenue laws, which are now scattered through so many statute books, and have been so amended, from time to time, that it is now difficult to search out and determine what is law.

He alluded to the difficulties which now surrounded the present Revenue laws, and quoted the opinions of gentlemen in high official position to show the impossibilities now standing in the way of their proper administration. He appealed to the House whether they would not, under the array of facts presented, regard the great interests of commerce, and pass a bill consolidating and certifying the laws which have been accumulating during a period of sixty years.

The Committee rose, when the amendments proposed by the Committee on Commerce were ordered to be printed and the further consideration of the bill postponed till next week.

The House then, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, said if the process of centralization shall go on as it has done for the past few years, the Executive can say with truth "I am the Executive." The passage of the bill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, is not urged on the ground of right and necessity, but simply because the Executive has recommended the appropriations. He wished to know from the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means whether they report that unless Congress raise the tariff to suit the views of the President there would be an extra session had at his sanction.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, said he was not responsible for newspaper reports, but would say that unless Congress provide the means for carrying on the Government the next fiscal year, either by a loan or a reissue of treasury notes, or by a modification of the tariff, or by all these means, there will be a necessity for an extra session during the ensuing Summer.

Mr. LOVEJOY wished to know whether this remark had the sanction of the Executive.

Mr. PHELPS responded. When the President desired to have an organ here he would select some other person; and when the President communicates his opinions officially, they will be received from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. LOVEJOY resumed, and stated his objections to the bill—one-fourth of the amount proposed to be appropriated being under the head of miscellaneous.

Mr. PHELPS replied, defending the items which Mr. LOVEJOY sought to strike out.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, advocated the appropriation for additional agents and interpreters, and for buying presents for the Indians of Texas. He argued that the people of that State were entitled to protection, and incidentally said they were fast being alienated from the Union owing to the neglect of the Government.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, suggested that the gentleman introduce a resolution repealing the annexation of Texas.

Mr. BRYAN replied that the annexation of Texas was in the nature of a treaty, now in force.

Mr. GIDDINGS said they had in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1854, an illustrious example for the repeal of the resolutions for the annexation of Texas.

Mr. BRYAN—Repeal the annexation resolutions and then we will know what to do. He did not know but what it would have been vastly to the interest of Texas if the resolutions had never been passed, and she never admitted into the Union. If protection was not given to the people of Texas they will all think so—as a great many of them now do—and will be willing for the repeal, taking the initiative themselves.

Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, wanted to know whether Texas was not able to protect herself against a few ragged Indians, and said if the affections of the people of Texas were to be alienated from the Union, there would not be much love lost.

Mr. BRYAN, referring to Mr. GRANGER, replied—I would say with such we are willing to part. The people of Texas have received nothing but what was their due. When this Government shall say it will not give us protection, we will resort to such means as are amply sufficient, and protect ourselves.

Mr. GIDDINGS remarked that such threats had lost their effect here, and created no alarm.

Mr. BRYAN repeated that all Texas asked was that the compact should be observed.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I believe Texas consented to annexation.

Mr. BRYAN—True, but she consented as a sovereign State treating with a sovereign Power.

Mr. GIDDINGS said it was not his purpose to stir up ill-feeling. We have done for Texas what we have done for no other State, namely, paid her debts. Fourteen millions were taken from the Treasury for that purpose.

Mr. BRYAN denied that the Government had paid the debts of Texas, which sold a vast territory to the United States, and from the proceeds of which her debts were paid.

Mr. GIDDINGS said we conquered Texas by our arms. There stands the truth of history. At first her boundary was claimed only to the Neuces.

Mr. BRYAN replied that Texas was annexed with her recognized boundaries to the Rio Grande, as declared in her act of independence.

Mr. LOVEJOY's amendment to strike out certain portions of the bill was then rejected.

A long debate then took place on the appropriation for removing the Indians in Oregon to the reservations, and subsisting them until they shall be able to maintain themselves, but without coming to any conclusion in regard to it, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

No. 35.—The United States *vs.* John A. Sutter.—Argument continued.

The Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Jan. 6.

The Legislature assembled at Lansing yesterday. HENRY A. SHAW was elected Speaker of the House.

The retiring and incoming Governors delivered their Messages, as required by law. The former states that the finances are in a satisfactory condition. The receipts at the Treasury for the fiscal year have been $1,024,000, and the expenditures $848,000. The balance on hand is $176,000. The entire State debt is $2,317,000—a diminution in four years of $213,000. He recommends the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, and reports the State University, Agricultural College, Normal and Common Schools, and the Asylums, &c., in a flourishing condition.

Governor WISNER's Message is entirely devoted to State affairs. He recommends the appointment of a State Geologist, and Emigrant Agent, and favors a Registry law and the erection of new capitol buildings.

The election for United States Senator will probably take place to-day.

The Indiana Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The Indiana Legislature convened at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Lieutenant-Governor was absent on account of ill health.

The Senate organized by the election of J. R. CRAVENS President, and by choosing the same Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Clerks and Doorkeepers as were elected at the extra session.

The House, after several ineffectual attempts to organize, adjourned over to the afternoon. The contest for Speaker is between Mr. GORDON, Republican, and Mr. BLYTHE, Independent. Two Democrats and one Republican, absentees, are expected to arrive this afternoon.

The Governor's Message will probably not be delivered until to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The House organized this afternoon by the election of J. W. GORDON as Speaker. Both Houses adjourned immediately after the organization.

The Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Legislature organized at Augusta, to-day, by the choice of C. W. GODDARD, of Danville, President of the Senate, and WM. T. JOHNSON, of Augusta, Speaker of the House. The Clerk and Secretary are the same as last year. Many members were detained by the storm, no cars having reached Augusta since yesterday morning.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Governor BANKS' Message will be delivered to the Legislature to-morrow.

The Rev. THOS. DODGE, of Chatham, was to-day chosen Chaplain to the House.

The Senate assigned Tuesday next for the choice of United States Senator.

The Melodeon estate, adjoining the Boston Theatre, was sold at auction to-day and brought nearly $76,000. Hon CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS was the purchaser.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 6.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Nearly four hundred delegates were present. The Hon. ASA P. CATE, of Northfield, was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Mr. FREDERICK VOSE for Railroad Commissioner. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That the present National Administration in its successful efforts to advance the means of communication between remote sections of our country; to improve our treaty relations and extend the field of commercial enterprise in its firm maintenance of the freedom of the seas and the sanctity of the American flag, in its efforts to promote the general interests of our country, commends itself to the hearty support of the Democracy of New-Hampshire.

Death of George M. Newton.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 6.

GEORGE M. NEWTON, the distinguished anatomist, died here this morning of lockjaw.

General Scott in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

General SCOTT arrived here at noon to-day, and received the hospitalities of the city, a military escort and a salute. There was an immense crowd to welcome him, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP JOHN H. JARVIS—THE SCHOONER FALCON SUNK.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The ship *John H. Jarvis*, ashore on Beach Island, 12 miles below Castine, has bilged and is full of water to her lower deck. She will be stripped, as there is no prospect of getting her off.

The Bark *Cruse*, from Boston for New York, reports, off Cape Cod last night, she ran into Schooner *Falcon*, and sunk her in two minutes. The Bark lost bowsprit and foretop-gallant mast. She has anchored behind Thacher's Island, and will be towed back to Boston, this evening, by the Steamer *R. B. Forbes*.

THE SCHOONER N. A. NEIL ASHORE.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The Schooner *N. A. Neil*, from Mobile for New-York with cotton and naval stores, is ashore 25 miles below Cape Henry. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition, but the vessel will probably prove a total loss.

Fire at Memphis, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Twelve buildings in Memphis, between Adams and Washington streets, were burned yesterday. Loss nearly $300,000. Messrs. FORSYTH & JAMESON, and Messrs. STURGES & SONS are among the losers. Several persons were injured by the falling walls.

Discharge of Adam Carrel.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

ADAM CARREL was discharged from custody yesterday—no proof existing implicating him in the murder on board of the ship *Junior*.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER

ATTEMPTED BUTCHERY OF A FAMILY.

A Spaniard Kills His Father-in-Law and Stabs His Wife and Wife's Mother—Escape of the Murderer—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

The butchery of a family, almost as deliberate and horrible in its details as the late Gouldy tragedy, was attempted yesterday morning at a house in the rear of No. 154 Sullivan-street. FELIX SANCHEZ, a young Spaniard only twenty years of age, was the criminal, and the victims of his infuriated attack were his father-in-law, his wife and his wife's mother. A sword-cane was the murderous instrument. The father-in-law was killed outright, but fortunately the others escaped with slight injuries. The following are the particulars of the tragedy, including the inquisition by the Coroner and its result.

FELIX SANCHEZ is a short, dark-haired, dark-eyed, swarthy and good-looking young Spaniard. He arrived in this City two years ago, bringing with him vicious inclinations and a malignant and revengeful spirit. He tried various employments, and was last engaged as a waiter in a hotel up town. Eleven weeks ago he encountered a sprightly colored girl, named MARY JANE CARNON, and, after an acquaintance of only a month, married her. HERMAN CARNON, the father of his wife, was a respectable and industrious man. His friends advised him against allowing his daughter to marry young SANCHEZ, but Mr. CARNON thought that the latter would make a good husband, and disregarded the warning of his friends. The young Spaniard took up his abode with his father-in-law. His wife's mother and wife's sister comprised the rest of the family. SANCHEZ, shortly after his marriage, became jealous of his wife. In less than a month after his wedding he charged her with infidelity and threatened her life.

On Wednesday evening SANCHEZ was seized with a more violent fit of jealousy than usual. He named a person with whom he charged his wife with having had criminal connection. He challenged her to disprove the falsity of the charge, seized her by the hair, and attempted to drag her out of the room, when his mother-in-law interfered and prevented further violence. At length SANCHEZ and his wife went to bed. Mrs. CARNON, who takes in washing, remained up ironing in the basement—Mr. CARNON and the unmarried daughter keeping her company. About 2 o'clock in the morning the parties in the basement heard a violent scuffling noise above them—the room occupied by SANCHEZ and his wife being on the first floor directly over the basement. The noise grew louder, and it became evident that SANCHEZ and his wife were having a renewal of their previous quarrel. Fearing that SANCHEZ might kill her daughter in accordance with his previous threats, Mrs. CARNON and her husband ran up stairs. SANCHEZ refused to admit them into the room, when Mrs. CARNON burst in the door. Instantly SANCHEZ seized a sword-cane, drew out the blade, and rushed madly upon her. The sharp-pointed instrument entered the fleshy part of the left arm, inflicting a dangerous wound. The wife of SANCHEZ came to the assistance of her mother, when SANCHEZ stabbed her in the right shoulder, making a deep, ugly, but not dangerous, cut. Mr. CARNON, he being the last to enter the room, now interfered to protect his wife and daughter. SANCHEZ thereupon again raised the instrument, and plunged it with fearful force into the back of his father-in-law. The weapon passed through the heart, and CARNON died instantly.

The affrighted females ran up stairs, and fastened themselves into an attic room. SANCHEZ followed after them, evidently intending to complete his murderous attack upon them, but being unable to get into the room, he retired to his own apartment below. He was heard to mutter vengeance upon all the members of the family. In a few minutes he left the house, and he has not been seen since. No notice of the murder was given until 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A man who was sleeping in one of the upper attic rooms was requested to call the police, but refused to do so. Mrs. CARNON and her two daughters did not dare to leave the premises, fearing that the murderer might be lying in wait for them. Neither did they dare to raise an alarm, fearing that he might return and complete his murderous work. Mrs. CARNON and the wife of SANCHEZ bound up their wounds as best they could, and so remained till morning, by which time both were considerably weakened from loss of blood. The body of the murdered man lay all night where he fell after receiving the fatal stab.

Mr. CARNON was 43 years of age, and a sober and hard-working man. He was employed in the glass-ware establishment of the Messrs. HAUGHWOUT, corner of Broadway and Broome-street. Coroner SCHIRMER held the inquest on the body yesterday. The following is

THE EVIDENCE.

Cornelia Carnon, sworn—I am the wife of the deceased; on Wednesday night Felix Sanchez, my son-in-law, became jealous of his wife, and a violent quarrel ensued between them; he attempted to drag her up stairs, when I interfered and prevented him from doing so; he became very angry at me on account of my interference; nothing further occurred until about two o'clock on Thursday morning; I was ironing clothes in the kitchen when I heard Sanchez and his wife quarreling in their room above me; I knew they were qarreling from hearing their heavy footsteps, and the recriminating words which passed between them; my husband was in the kitchen with me; in a short time I finished my work and with my husband went up stairs; the door of the room occupied by my son-in-law was locked; I knocked loudly and asked to be admitted; I called out to my daughter to open the door, and she replied that her husband would not let her; I burst open the door, and immediately Sanchez hurried out of the room; as soon as he had stepped into the hall he turned back, seized a sword-cane which was lying on a chair beside his bed, and, pulling out the sword, made a pass at me; he stabbed me in the upper part of the left arm; my daughter jumped out of bed and came to my assistance; Sanchez immediately made a pass at her, and stabbed her in the right shoulder; my husband endeavored to ward off the blow from my daughter, when Sanchez struck at him; I saw Sanchez raise his arm to strike, but did not see him make the blow; my daughter and myself ran up stairs into an attic room; Sanchez followed after us; we shut the door against him and prevented his coming in, and thus escaped his further fury; in a short time my daughter Martha screamed; I went down stairs to see what the matter was; Sanchez was there, but he had no light with him; he went into the back parlor, dressed himself and left the house; in about half an hour after I came down; after Sanchez left I discovered the body of my husband lying on the floor; I was then more alarmed than ever and ran back up stairs; myself and two daughters remained in the attic room; I awakened a man who was sleeping in an attic room adjoining and told him that my husband had been murdered; I asked him to notify the police, but he refused to get up; the dead body of my husband lay where he was killed till morning; myself and the wife of Sanchez remained, without any attention to our wounds, except bandaging them up ourselves; at seven o'clock in the morning a policeman came to the house, who had been notified of the murder; Sanchez is not a drinking man, and did not appear to be under the influence of liquor at the time of the stabbing; he easily gets excited, and when enraged evinces terrible passion.

Sarah Jane Sanchez sworn—I am the wife of Felix Sanchez; the deceased was my father; about half-past one o'clock this morning my husband accused me of having had improper intercourse with a man named Annisetta Laferchell, and threatened that he would stab me if I did not tell the truth; he accused me of being a prostitute; he talked very loud, and was very much excited; my mother knocked at the door and demanded admittance, and burst the door open; I saw Sanchez stab my mother; he next stabbed me; he struck first at my father, but as I rushed out of the room he made a pass at me; I did not see him stab my father; I ran up stairs and hid myself under a bed in the attic; I have been married to Sanchez seven weeks; he is twenty years old and I am eighteen; he has threatened my life several times before; he was a waiter, but for two months past has been out of employment.

Martha Carnon sworn.—The deceased was my father; I was awakened by hearing my mother burst open the parlor doors; in a minute afterwards I saw my sister Sarah and mother run up the stairs leading to the garret; Felix Sanchez, the husband of my sister followed after them, having in one hand a sword-cane, and in the other a lighted candle; as he got to the head of the stairs his light went out; he pushed at the door of the room which my mother and sister had entered for a while and then came down stairs; I heard him afterwards sitting on the bed in his bed-room; I was in the cellar underneath and heard all that transpired; after sitting a few minutes on the bed he went down stairs to the basement door and tried to burst it open; failing in this he proceeded up stairs and went into his bedroom again; he kept talking to himself while in the bedroom; the burden of what he had to say was that he would yet catch his wife and kill her, and then kill himself; soon afterwards he left the house, and thereupon I went up stairs into the room where my mother and sister were.

George B. Bouton, sworn—I made a *post mortem* examination upon the body of the deceased: on the left side of the back, about four inches from the median line back of the eight ribs was a conical incised wound: there were two incised wounds between, one between the seventh and eight ribs, and the other between the eight and ninth ribs; one wound extended into the aorta and lung; the second wound extended into the left ventricle of the heart; these wounds were the cause of death, and death must have ensued immediately after their infliction.

No further testimony was taken. The case was here given to the Jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That HARMON CARNON, the deceased, came to his death by wounds inflicted by FELIX SANCHEZ, with a sword-cane, Jan. 6, 1859, at No. 154 Sullivan-street."

At the conclusion of the inquest, the Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of SANCHEZ, and placed it in the hands of the Eighth Ward Police. At a late hour last evening, the murderer had not been found. A large number of Policemen are engaged in the search for him, and it is not probable that he will long elude their vigilance.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

There was but little excitement yesterday, in the forenoon, in the vicinity of the premises where the foul murder was committed. But subsequently, when the affair was talked of and discussed, and when the evening editions of the daily papers were circulated, a crowd collected in the neighborhood and blocked up the entrance to the building. That entrance is through an alley-way, narrow and somewhat dark, but opening on a neat little area, wearing a not uncheerful appearance, even at this season. The house itself belongs to the better order of rear houses, and is decidedly favorable to the character of its inmates. The parlor, where the tragical scene was enacted, is neatly furnished—considerable taste being evinced in its decorations. The corpse of the murdered man, not yet provided with a coffin, was visited, yesterday, by large numbers of his friends, his employers, and their clerks, (at HAUGHWOUT's, in Broadway,) being among the number. The deceased was a fine looking colored man, in the prime of life, fully enjoying the confidence of his employers. Judging from the serenity of his features, he must have died almost instantaneously. There was not the faintest indication of a struggle.

The wife and mother-in-law of the murderer are in the upper chamber, under the care of sympathizing and experienced friends. The wife's wound is serious, but not dangerous, at least as far as present appearances may be calculated upon. The mother-in-law will shortly recover. Of course, but few persons were admitted to see them yesterday, besides the Doctor and the Rev. Mr. WILSON, of the Sixth-avenue Presbyterian Church, both of whom were constant in their attendance.

It was understood, yesterday, that the deceased would be buried on Sunday, at the expense of his employers, the Messrs. HAUGHWOUT, by whom he was greatly esteemed.

The Geographical Society.

ELECTION OF TREASURER—COMMITTEE TO CO-OPERATE WITH DR. HAYES—THE FISHERIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

The American Geographical Society held its stated monthly meeting in the lecture room of the Historical Society last evening. Quite a numerous audience were in attendance. The Rev. Dr. HAWKS, President of the Society, occupied the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. RUSSELL, on behalf of the Council of the Society, presented the resignation of F. A. CONKLIN, Esq., late Treasurer, and announced the election of FRANK MOORE, Esq., in his stead.

Mr. MOORE reported that the Society had in bank $722. To this amount is to be added $50 which Dr. HAWKS had subscribed as a commutation for life membership.

The President announced as the Special Committee to coöperate with Dr. HAYES, in the prosecution of his plans for Arctic Research, Messrs. ELY, GRINNELL, BELMONT, LEFFERTS and PIERREPONT.

Mr. ADAMSON, former Secretary of the Society, gave notice that he should, at the next meeting, offer a resolution to the effect that the Corresponding Secretaries of the different Missionary Societies should be added to the corresponding members of the Society, *ex-officio*, and that a special committee should be appointed for carrying on a regular correspondence with the missionaries laboring in foreign lands, as with those now among the Indian tribes of our own country.

The Rev. Dr. HAWKS then introduced ABRAHAM GESNER, M. D., of Brooklyn, who was once employed by the British Government to make a geological survey of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and who, in that capacity, made a thorough examination of the fishing grounds in the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. Mr. GESNER delivered an address on the fisheries of North America. After sketching the history of the fisheries of New-Foundland, of the Gut of Canzo, and of those at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, from the time of their first discovery, he alluded to the shrewdness of American fisherman of the present day, in eluding the vigilance of British officers. At one time, he said, when the excitement with regard to the trespassing on the fisheries was at its height, a smack commanded by a Yankee captain, found itself one morning, under the gun of a British frigate the near neighborhood of which a dense fog had concealed. Immediately a boat started from the frigate to seize the smack, as it was far within the legal distance from the shore. To the surprise of the Britishers, a boat started at the same moment from the smack. As soon as it came within hailing distance of the boat sent from the frigate, the coxswain shouted: "Boat ahoy!—got anything aboard good for the measles?" Fears for midshipmen of tender years sent back the British sailors to their vessel quicker than they came. [Laughter.] Mr. GESNER referred to the difficulty of ascertaining the habits of the fish. Examination of their stomachs is almost the only reliable means of information about them. It is a popular idea that the number of these inhabitants of the deep is being rapidly diminished by the inroads of the fishermen. Hook, net and spear have never and can never thin them out so rapidly as the building of saw-mills on the streams up which the fish have been accustomed to run in the spawning seasons. Dams and the saw-dust which gradually accumulates shuts them off from the places which they have habitually frequented, and their *ova*, if laid at all, come to nothing. For those in the deep seas, fifty miles or less from land, nature has furnished means of sustenance which man cannot, if he would, affect. Beginning at the southern part of the United States, Mr. G. followed the coast up to Labrador, pointing out the best localities for fishing, and giving much valuable and interesting information with regard to the comparative yield of the different places. The habits of fish and water animals, such as the shad, the mackerel, the codfish, the walrus, and the seal, were alluded to. In Mr. G.'s opinion fishermen might capture shad with the hook, instead of the net, were they possessed of the secret that there is a certain kind of shrimp which is a favorite food of that species of fish. An attempt is being made by Mr. G.'s son, now residing in Georgia, to transfer shad to Southern rivers. Some were taken a few months since from our northern rivers, and transported by rail to the Alabama River. The ultimate success of the experiment is exceedingly doubtful for the fish will not live in water which is above 61°—63°. After describing in detail the fisheries of Newfoundland, Labrador, &c., Mr. G. concluded by speaking of the wants of the fishermen. They should be supplied with accurate charts now, those which they use are old and unreliable. They should be instructed in the use of some of the simple nautical instruments. A knowledge even of the barometer would save numerous lives. Light-houses should be constructed for their benefit, and above all they should be informed of the habits of the different varieties of fish. Bounties are great incitements to exertion and should by no means be discontinued for these fisheries are the nursery of our Navy. France, which has 18,000 sailors there, and all the other nations interested, feel the importance of this consideration. Mr. G. apologized for the length of his address, and promised if he should again have the opportunity of addressing the Society, to be more reasonable. The audience apparently were not in the least wearied by the recital of interesting facts to which they had listened.

On motion of Mr. RUFUS PRIME, the thanks of the Society were unanimously tendered Mr. GESNER.

Mr. JAY, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to raise $1,000 to establish on a permanent basis a Magazine which should be devoted to the interests of the Society, reported that the object had been accomplished by the subscription of $50 from each one of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. Adam Norrie, D. H. Arnold, G. H. Ward, James Brown, Frederick E. Prime, John D. Jones, Augustus Schell, Royal Phelps, Reuben Withers, David Thompson, James Punnett, John C. Green, Rich'd Sathers, Augustus Belmont, Wm. Aymer, Geo. Griswold, Wm. H. Fogg, A. A. Low, J. C. Havemeyer, John David Wolfe.

The Society then adjourned.

From Port-au-Prince.

We have the *Revue de Commerce* to Dec. 18, from Port-au-Prince, but find in it no political news whatever. The *résumé* of the markets is as follows:

DEC. 18.—The week has been very animated, COFFEE having risen successively from 114‖@117‖. The delivery was 6,423 bags, weighing 787,208 lbs. LOGWOOD is quoted at 40‖, but has been sold at 60‖, with delivery of 113,500 lbs. There are no advices from Cap and Jacmel.

CAYES, Dec. 14.—PROVISIONS have experienced a modification in price. COFFEE 110‖@112‖. LOGWOOD in demand at 55‖@60‖.

On the 12th, the Hamburg schooner *Alwine*, Capt. C. KRENTFELD, from Grimsby, was lost on the reefs of Folle. The Captain and crew abandoned the vessel, which was taken care of by Lloyds agents.

GONAIVES, Dec. 4.—The stock in Provisions has been increased lately. Coffee scarce, at $117@$118.

JEREMIE, Dec. 14.—Business is without animation.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States storeship *Relief*, Lieutenant-Commanding JAS. H. STRONG, from Aspinwall, Dec. 7, arrived yesterday. On Dec. 21, off Havana, at sea, J. HOWARD MARCH, Lieutenant, died. The following is a list of officers: JAS. H. STRONG, Lieutenant Commanding; JAS. S. THORNTON, and WM. M. LOW, Lieutenants; B. RUSH MITCHELL of Pennsylvania, Surgeon; JAS. B. MORRISON, Jr., Captain's Clerk.

STATE DOCUMENTS.

COMPTROLLER CHURCH'S REPORT.

The Funds, Revenues and Expenses of the State of New-York.

An Unconstitutional Debt and an Empty Treasury.

Comptroller CHURCH'S Annual Report, which is soon to be presented to the Legislature, is a grave, unpleasant document to read, for almost every paragraph of it exhibits new evidences of financial degradation. It shows that the great and wealthy Empire State is not only some $34,000,000 in debt, but that of this amount about $4,000,000 was unconstitutionally contracted; that there is a large increase of interest due to clamorous creditors beyond current revenues; that our expenditures are constantly increasing in quarters where no increase is necessary; that large sums have been squandered or misapplied, while professedly employed in completing public works; that we have sadly departed from the maxims of financial policy, for which we were formerly distinguished.

The several funds of the State, an account of which is embraced in this report, are the General Fund, the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, the Canal Fund, the Common School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the Literature Fund, and certain Trust Funds.

The General Fund is principally replenished by direct taxation. In 1814, it had a capital of $4,396,943; its revenue with the salt and auction duties paid the expenses of the State Government.

Portions of the Fund were appropriated, till in 1834 the entire capital was exhausted. A debt was allowed to accumulate which is now $6,505,654. Very much of this was made by loaning the credit of the State to railroads for liabilities which the State has since been obliged to shoulder.

The revenue from all sources, is $4,806,418, and the payments, including $84,702.59 deficiency on the 30th day of September, 1857, are $4,497,879.13, leaving a balance of revenue of $308,539.35, and showing a difference in favor of the last over the preceding fiscalr year of $393,241.94. If there were no unpaid appropriations, and had been no advances, this would exhibit a gratifying state of the treasury, but really there are unpaid appropriations, mostly made by the Legislature of 1857, amounting to $773,129, and a deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund of $488,674, which has been advanced from the treasury, so that if all liabilities were discharged, the account would show a deficiency on the 30th day of September last, of $953.264, instead of a balance in the treasury of $308,674.47, viz: The estimated expenses of the Government, the balance due the Canal Fund, and the appropriation for charities, he puts at $3,585,069—hence the estimated deficiency on the 30th of September is $507,729. The treasury is deficient at the present time, almost a million dollars, to pay authorized claims. Among the items of estimated appropriations to charitable institutions for the following year, are the following:

Deaf and Dumb, New-York		$33,000
Blind, New-York	$27,000	
Balance of last year		11,614—38,614
Lunatic Asylum, salaries		6,500
Idiot Asylum		15,000
House of Refuge, Western New-York		25,000
Juvenile Delinquents, New-York		24,000
New-York Hospital	$20,000	
Balance of last year		11,250—31,250
Hospitals in this State, other than in the City of New-York		15,000
Sundry Dispensaries		7,550
The incorporated Orphan Asylums in this State, except the Leake and Watts, in the City of New-York		30,000
Thomas' Asylum, for orphan Indian children		1,000
Buffalo Asylum, for widows and lying-in women and foundlings		1,000
New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary		1,000
Albany Eye and Ear Infirmary		500
Miscellaneous		50,000

There is no reason to hope that the Canal revenues will contribute at all to the relief of the General Fund. The $350,000 designed to be furnished for that quarter must be supplied by taxation. The aggregate expenses of the Government have quadrupled in twelve years.

The State printing is a terrible tax upon the Fund. In 1857 it was $124.262 more than in 1846. The Legislative printing last year cost $100,000. The Red Book and Civil List cost $12,851—the Red Book ought not to have cost over $1,500. For charitable purposes, the appropriations in 1846 were $97,291;—in 1857, $368,574. To the suggestion that public expenses necessarily increase as population and wealth advances, the Comptroller answers, this is doubtless true to a small degree, but it should be remembered that the support of the State Government does not constitute the largest portion of the burden imposed upon the people. Under our system, except as to certain limited and fixed powers of a general nature, the operations of Government are carried on by and at the expense of districts and other localities, and therefore while local expenditures will to some extent progress with the tide of wealth and population, hose of the State should be comparatively fixed and stationary.

The Comptroller believes that a material reduction may and ought to be made in the current appropriations; for example:

For transportation of convicts	$20,000
Counsel employed to assist District-Attorney on the trial of criminals	3,500
Criers and constables for attendance upon Supreme Court	2,000

Each county, he thinks, should pay the expenses of the administration of criminal justice within its limits.

The General Fund Sinking Debt is in arrears to the Treasury $488,679—which must increase unless the Legislature devises some way of replenishing the Fund.

The Canal Debt, on the 30th of September, 1857, as recapitulated, stands thus:

No. 1, under art. 7, § 1, of the Constitution	$11,665,098 99
No. 2, under art. 7, § 3, of the Constitution	12,000,000 00
No. 3, under art. 7, § 10, of the Constitution	642,585 49
Total Canal Debt 30th Sept., 1858, paying int.	$24,307,684 48
Outstanding debts, paying no interest, § 1	$152,330 00
Total Stock Canal Debt	$24,460,014 48

In addition to the foregoing indebtedness of the State, there has been incurred, for canal purposes, says the Comptroller, a debt beyond the available means appropriated by the Legislature to discharge of a somewhat novel character, which has been significantly christened the "Floating Debt." It consists of drafts drawn by the Canal Commissioners for work upon the canals, and unpaid claims for appropriations of private property, and amounts, as nearly as can be estimated, to the sum of $2,000,000, exclusive of a large amount of unappraised land damages. By the amendment of the Constitution of 1854, the sum of $10,500,000 was authorized to be borrowed and expended as follows: $1,500,000 to pay expenses incurred under a previous unconstitutional act, and the remainder to complete the canals. These sums were obtained and expended without accomplishing the last of the above named objects, since which the work has been allowed to proceed until the foregoing indebtedness has, in violation of the prohibitory clause of the Constitution (which was not repealed by the amendment of 1854), accumulated.

It has been more the result, continues the report, of that loose and irresponsible system which has obtained in the management of the finances and the prosecution of the public works of this State, than from any affirmative intention on the part of public officers to commit the offence of violating the fundamental law, but its effects are nevertheless equally injurious and pernicious. If a debt of two millions can thus be created, there is no limit to liabilities which may be incurred, and if it can be done for work upon the canals, it may be for any other object which, for the time being, may seem desirable; and if public officers without design, but from the effect of the irresponsibility of their positions have produced this result, what may not others accomplish, who deliberately set to work to break down the barriers o the Constitution? The circumstances under which this large liability has grown up, and the strong equity of those who hold the evidences of it, ought to be deemed a justification for its assumption and prompt payment by the State, but as a precedent, it should be repudiated, and its repetition in future prevented by penal laws.

The following is given in recapitulation of the State indebtedness:

General Fund Debt	$6,505,554 37
Canal Stock Debt	24,460,014 48
Canal Floating Debt, estimated	2,000,000 00
Contingent Debt	770,000 00
Total	$33,735,668 85

And this does not include the deficiency in the General Fund of $953,264 27.

The following is a statement condensed chiefly from the facts appearing in the report designed to exhibit the present wants of the State:

For the ordinary support of the Government for the fiscal year, commencing on the first day of October next, including the deficiency at that time (estimated)	$1,500,000 00
For interest on $20,505,684 37 of indebtedness not reached by revenues	1,211,395 38
For payment of floating canal debt (estimated)	2,000,000 00
For payment of temporary loan made by Commissioners of Canal Fund for prosecution of work deemed indispensable	200,000 00
Total	$4,911,395 38
Add for completion of public works (estimated)	3,200,000 00
Total	$8,111,305 38

It thus appears that the sum of $4,911,395 38 is necessary for immediate and pressing purposes, which cannot be evaded or postponed, and that for the completion of the public works will require $3,200,000 in addition, making an aggregate of $8,111,395 38, which the Legislature will be called upon at its present session to provide for, by immediate or ultimate taxation, and which is sufficiently important in amount to command their serious and deliberate consideration.

For several years past, continues the report, loans have been made and debts created without any regard to the ability of the State to pay the interest from its revenues. Indeed, the new Canal debt of $10,500,000 has been increased $1,500,000 for money borrowed to pay the interest upon it. Not only were there no revenues, but the Legislature failed to provide any means whatever for this purpose, and the public officers were compelled to resort to loans, or witness the dishonor of the State. The rule of 1838 and '39 could never have tolerated such a ruinous practice as this, while that of 1817, 1835 and 1836 was clearly repugnant to it. At the last session of the Legislature, however, a half-mill tax was imposed, to provide for interest on this debt, which, of course, must be continued until the old Canal Debt, and the General Fund Debt are paid, for which the revenues of the Canals are pledged by the Constitution.

It is believed that abuses of a gross and scandalous character exist on the canals, induced partly by this lax system of finance, and involving, it is feared, the integrity of some of the servants of the Government. Besides, the property of private citizens, to a large amount, has been taken and appropriated to public use, not only without payment, but without any estimation of its value.

The amount expended upon and required for the canals since the adoption of the amendment of the Constitution in 1854, is as follows:

Borrowed under the amendment	$9,000,000 00
Taxes	2,033,567 66
Premiums on loans	1,629,701 07
Work unpaid for, estimated	2,000,000 00
Required to complete	3,200,000 00
Totol	$17,863,268 73

Making an expenditure of $17,863,268 73 since it was proposed to complete the works for the original sum of $9,000,000, and when the contracts for the work were actually let for about that amount, thus showing conclusively that the estimates were grossly and designedly deceptive, or that very large sums have been squandered or misapplied. Many of the errors and abuses in the previous management of the fiscal affairs of the State admit of no remedy.

The Comptroller believes that six feet of water can be secured throughout the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, by the opening of navigation next Spring, and that this depth will answer all the necessities of navigation for at least another year. There are also considerations connected with the safety of the various structures underlaying the water channel, which he thinks should induce caution in lowering the canal an additional foot. If hastily or improperly accomplished the injury to navigation, even for a single season, might be disastrous. The improvement indicated he thinks can be completed at a moderate expense, while any attempted rapid progress before means are actually realized, will only increase the embarrassments under which we are now laboring.

The next great topic of the Comptroller's Report is the assessment of property and taxation. If we assume that the principle of levying taxes upon property according to its value, is right, the defects of the present system, producing gross inequalities between real and personal property demand correction. The most obvious of these defects are: 1, The failure to reach the full amount of personal property assessable by the present law; 2, The distinction recognized between real and personal property, in allowing liabilities of the owner to be deducted from the valuation of the latter, and not from the former.

Local officers are required to make "diligent inquiry," and ascertain, as they best may, the character and value of personal property liable to assessment. The facility with which it may be secreted, prevents the Assessors from acquiring any accurate knowledge in respect to this species of property, and they are compelled to rely upon the unsworn statements of those interested in reducing the amount as low as possible, or of fixing the value by their own unaided judgment. If the assessment is too high, ample provisions of law exist to afford relief to the aggrieved party; but if too low, there is no suitable provision for correcting the error. After the value is thus estimated, the just debts of the owner are to be deducted and the remainder only placed on the assessment roll. But how are these debts to be ascertained? Not by any legal investigation, nor the sworn statement of any one; their existence and amount are necessarily ascertained from the person to be taxed, or vaguely guessed at by the assessors. Under these provisions, it is clear that every facility is afforded for evading a just assessment of personal property, and the inference is almost irresistible that they were designed to cast upon real property the greatest burden of taxation. When the assessors come, the "just debts" are easily swelled to meet the exigency of the occasion; and not unfrequently they are manufactured for the purpose of being used in that manner. The consequence is, that immense amounts of personal property liable to taxation, entirely escape. The valuation of all the personal property assessed in 1857, was $319,897,155. The banking capital of the State, liable to taxation as personal property, amounts to $110,000, which is about one-third of the aggregate value assessed, and it is believed that the personal property of other corporations will amount to nearly as much more, so that if corporations only were properly assessed, two-thirds of the whole sum would be reached without touching other personal property in the possession of the citizens of the State.

It is claimed that an effectual remedy for the injustice which the defects alluded to produces, would be furnished by requiring every person to discover, under oath, the character and value of his property, and that a similar provision in the tax laws of several of the States has proved highly effective in reaching taxable property. The Comptroller is inclined to favor this proposition, provided the principle of deducting from the valuation of personal property the debts of the owner was abolished; for whilst no good citizen could reasonably object to the proposed discovery of all property possessed by him under the protection of the laws, an exposition of his financial condition, made compulsory by the penalty which its omission would inflict, would in many cases be ruinous to his credit, and might justly be regarded as an unwarrantable interference with his private affairs. In answer to a resolution of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature, the Comptroller expressed the opinion that, in order to equalize taxation between real and personal property, no deduction for debts should be made from the valuation of the latter. This would relieve the proposed discovery from the obnoxious feature referred to of compelling a statement of indebtedness, and would, it is believed, be the most efficient means of bringing to light very large amounts of taxable property. It is objected, however, that its adoption would subject property, in some cases, to double taxation; and it is urged that a person can only be regarded the owner of property possessed to the extent of its value beyond his indebtedness. The soundness of these objections, when considered with reference to taxation, is not admitted; but if they are true as to personal, they are equally true as to real property, where no deduction is allowed. The Comptroller is unable to perceive any just reason for this discrimination against real estate.

There are serious objections to extending the principle of off-setting indebtedness to real estate. It would produce still greater inequalities, and might very largely reduce the revenue. If all the debts could be reached for taxation one of the objections would in part be obviated; but without an arrangement authorizing debts to be assessed to the debtor, or at his place of residence, and requiring him to pay the taxes upon them, only a small portion would ever be made to contribute to the support of Government, and the taxes which they should pay would fall upon those who had managed their affairs with prudence and incurred no liabilities; and to enforce such taxation against the debtor would produce endless litigation between him and the creditor, and violate other established principles. On the other hand, if no allowance for indebtedness is made, a much larger revenue will be obtained under the same ratio of taxation—a wholesome and much needed check placed upon the abuses of the credit system, and what is most important the burdens of government will be as equally distributed as the system of making property the sole basis of taxation will permit. Liberal exemptions should of course be made in favor of household furniture, tools of the mechanic, and teams and tools of the farmer.

There are unquestionably other elements of wealth which might, with propriety be brought into a system of taxation, and it is claimed by many that the principle of levying all taxes upon income is the most just and equal of any that can be devised; and but for the difficulties of adjustment, it would seem to present strong claims to public favor.

The laws of no other State or country which he has been able to examine, impose so great burdens upon real estate as this, concludes the Comptroller.

A fair synopsis of the Comptroller's statements as to the School Fund, the condition of the State Prisons, and so forth, was presented in the Governor's Message, which the TIMES has published in full.

The annual reports of the several fire insurance companies of the State for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1857, shows the gratifying fact that all the stock fire insurance companies of this State, were, at the date of their last reports, in a very sound and prosperous condition, and that the unusual and almost unprecedented financial embarrassments and wide-spread depression in monetary affairs in the Fall of 1857, which so disastrously affected all classes of business interests, did not to any serious extent embarrass the stock insurance companies of this State.

These reports also show that there is invested as capital in the various fire insurance companies, $16,731,010. The amount of "surplus" reported by the companies is not mentioned, for the reason that the greater portion of the "surplus" would be required for re-insurance and the payment of other liabilities; indeed the amount stated by some of the companies would not be sufficient to discharge such liabilities.

The amount of cash premiums received by said companies during the year 1857, was $6,051,304 87. The gross amount of income from all sources, including premiums and interest, is $7,577,872 62.

The amount of losses paid during the year, was 2,898,166 11. Dividends paid, $2 240.434 72. Amount of taxes paid, $243,062 79. Gross amount of expenditures, including losses, dividends, taxes, and all other expenditures, $6,855,953 88.

The amount of unpaid liabilities, consisting of losses adjusted, due and unpaid, losses in process of adjustment, reported but no action taken thereon; losses resisted by the companies, dividends unpaid, money borrowed, and including all other claims, $968,683 00.

A large number of mutual insurance companies were organized under the general insurance law of 1849. Some of them were organized upon a premium-note basis, and others were organized upon what has been called a mixed capital, consisting of premium and stock notes. Nearly all of the companies organized upon the latter plan have failed, and involved the officers, stockholders and policy-holders in protracted and vexatious litigation as well as in large pecuniary losses. The strictly mutual companies that adhered to the premium-note plan, and confined their business within proper limits, and insured only first-class detached risks, have generally sustained themselves creditably.

The amount of insurance business done in this State by fire insurance companies, incorporated by other States and foreign Governments, during the year 1857, is as follows: Amount of cash premiums received by said companies, $1,379,098 90; amount of losses paid, $730,147 78. There are three of the said companies whose losses have exceeded their receipts to the extent of $24,187. The cash premiums of the other companies exceed the amount of their losses $664,329.

It will be seen from the above statement that the companies incorporated by other States and Foreign Governments, which have been authorized by the Comptroller to do business in this State, have made [illegible]

The necessity of having a law passed authorizing the Comptroller to transfer to such companies as have made deposits, in obedience to the provisions of law, on such terms as would effectually secure all policy holders of such company, does not admit of any reasonable doubt.

A law might be passed, the report suggests, requiring the Comptroller to retain a sum equal to the amount of all the outstanding policies, and authorizing him to transfer the balance of the securities to the companies applying for the same, if, in his judgment, he could do so with entire safety to the remaining policy holders. There are only eighteen life insurance companies doing business in this State, seven of them organized under the laws of the State, and eleven admitted by the Comptroller on their complying with chapter 95 of the Laws of 1851, and chapter 463 of the Laws of 1853. The life companies are required to pay five dollars on filing each annual report. That sum is not an equivalent for the amount expended by the State in printing blanks, reports, and other expenses required by the law of 1853. He thinks each life insurance company doing business in the State, should be required to pay ten, instead of five dollars annually.

There has been for years, a large amount of marine insurance business transacted in this State by the agents and correspondents of corporations of other States, but to what amount it is impossible to state, as no attention has heretofore been paid to the provisions of title 21, chapter 20 part first of the Revised Statutes, section 7.

The Comptroller submits for the consideration of the Legislature, whether it would not be advisable to require all life insurance companies, incorporated by other States or foreign Governments, that have been or may be authorized to do business in this State, to pay annually, a reasonable tax upon the premiums received by them respectively.

The amount of valuations of real and personal estate, taxation, &c., in the several counties, for the year 1858.

The aggregate amount of valuations is, viz:

Real estate (assessed)	$1,095,403,034
Personal estate (assessed)	307,049,165
Corrected aggregate valuations	$1,404,907,679

The amount of State tax, being one and three-fourth mills on one dollar valuation, viz: 1¼ for the support of government, and ½ mill for the payment of interest on a portion of the canal debt,

Amounts to	$2,458,588
The amount of ¾ mill school tax is	1,053,680
The amount of town tax is	2,105,633
The amount of county tax is	9,808,690
Total taxation	$15,426,593

The rate of tax on one dollar valuation is 10 98-100 mills.

There is a diminution in the aggregate valuation as compared with the previous year of $28,402,031, and an increase of aggregate taxation of $260,283.

Increase of town and county taxes	$1,047,943 30
Diminution of State and school taxes	787,659 72
Total	$260,283 98

BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1858.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the "Act to organize a Bank-Department" has the honor to submit for the consideration of the Legislature the following

REPORT.

The speedy return to specie payments by the banks of this State, after their suspension in October, 1857, time has shown, was a substantial and permanent resumption of their corporate obligations.

It exhibits a solidity of capital on the part of the commercial as well as the producing community, which cannot but be gratifying to every observant citizen of our State. It also furnishes evidence of the financial ability with which these institutions are managed, that will add strength to the confidence of the people of the State in our present banking system.

The suspension and resumption of specie payments by the banks of this State, in 1857, with the surrounding circumstances, have simply brought out into bold relief the perfection of our free bank system in its connection with our currency.

The retirement of $7,920,000 of the circulation of the interior banks, accumulated in the City of New-York, within the time specified by the resolution of the Clearing House of the 7th November, 1857, (with an occasional exception for an insignificant amount, since paid,) clearly shows that they were not only strong in capital, but that their ability to liquidate that debt was only equaled by their desire to enter upon a course of policy that must produce a speedy resumption of specie payments, clearly foreshadowed by the passage of the resolution referred to.

The passage of that resolution was the incipient step towards a resumption, and the willingness with which the interior banks met the obligations imposed by it, reflects great credit upon the city and country institutions. The entire $7,920,000, was, by the terms of the resolution, to be paid in monthly installments of 20 per cent., with interest at 6 per cent., commencing on the 1st of January, 1858. This would retire the entire amount by the 1st of May. They were also to redeem their outstanding currency on the usual terms after the 20th of November.

The pressure preceding the suspension had returned to the banks during the quarter ending Oct. 1, 1857, a million and a quarter of dollars of their best securities, held in this office, of which at least a million was withdrawn by those located in the interior of the State.

How vigorously the interior banks went into the movement of the Clearing House of the 7th of November, is shown by the fact that between the 1st of October and the 1st of April, $4,325,000 of securities were retired from the Bank Department; and the Superintendent believes that nearly $4,000,000 of that amount was used by the interior banks to restore the equilibrium between those of the City of New-York and themselves, the loss of which, was occasioned by the holding of country money in that City. As an evidence of the correctness of the belief expressed above he would say, that the discounted debt of the banks located out of that City, was reduced only $36,326 from Dec. 26, 1857, to March 13, 1858.

This equalizing accounts between the City and country banks was the work of only five months, in addition to meeting their ordinary and daily liabilities; and the entire debt of $7,920,000 was paid, netting 5 8-9 per cent. per annum interest upon the investment of the City banks in country currency.

The whole transaction between the interior banks and those of the City of New-York, in relation to the currency accumulated in that City after the disasters of the Fall of 1857, was highly creditable to both, and cannot but add greatly to their confidence in each other's capacity and soundness hereafter.

The present condition and amount of securities held in this Department for the redemption of circulating notes, and the sum total issued upon the same, are shown in table No. 1, attached to this report. It also presents the fact that but five associations have been formed during the past fiscal year, for the purpose of pursuing the business of banking; and one of these is the continuation of an incorporated bank whose charter expired January 1, 1858.

The actual increase of capital during the year by the formation of new institutions, is $520,000; the Bank of Poughkeepsie raising its incorporated capital from $100,000 to $200,000, when it became a free bank. Still more marked is the fact that no individual banker has commenced business during the past year. In connection with the unusual dearth of new banks, and the small amount of capital employed by them, comes the astonishing fact that while the actual increase of capital, by the formation of new banks has been only $520,000, there has been added to the banking capital of the State the sum of $2,488,891, as shown by their respective quarterly reports of Sept. 26, 1857, and Sept. 25, 1858. This addition to the aggregate capital of the banks has been made during a period in which some fourteen banks have actually ceased doing business, and whose affairs are either being closed up by their officers or by receivers appointed by the courts.

One of the causes which tended to produce the suspension of 1857, the Superintendent believes, and so stated in his report of that year, was the multiplicity of banks of small capitals. Still, he believes the bank capital of the State smaller than is required by the usual business of our citizens. Their relief cannot be looked for in the multiplication of small banks, but in raising the capitals of those already in existence, when located in places where increasing business warrants additional bank facilities. The Superintendent looks upon the direction taken by the increased bank capital of the State this year, as adding more to the stability and prosperity of the business men and to the banks themselves, than when he was starting 25 or 30 new institutions a year with two or three times the amount of additional capital. The fact that fourteen banks have ceased to do business is not regarded by him as a general loss to our citizens, inasmuch as the aggregate increase of bank capital beyond all that has been withdrawn during the past fiscal year is $2,488,891, while the number of banks actually engaged in business has been reduced from 311 to 297 during the same period.

The present condition and amount of the securities held by this department, as exhibited in table No. 1, for the redemption of the currency of the free banks of this State, give renewed and strong indications of the stability of its currency.

The total amount of securities held by this department on the 30th of September, 1857, was	$30,203,632 07
Amount held on the 30th of September, 1858	26,393,098 83
Decrease of securities during the fiscal year	$3,810,533 24
The total amount of circulation issued to free banks, and outstanding Sept. 30, 1857, was	$28,429,522 00
The total amount of circulation issued to free banks, and outstanding Sept. 30, 1858, was	24,603 194 00
Decrease	$3,826,328 00
A reduction of circulation issued to the incorporated banks took place during the same time, of	1,810,414 00
Making the total amount of reduction during the year	$5,636,742 00

This statement shows a steady contraction, during the past fiscal year, of the currency issued by this Department. Still greater is the contrast of the *actual* circulation of all the banks, including the chartered and free banks, following the suspension of October, 1857.

The extreme point of actual bank-note circulation in this State, by our own institutions, was reached on the 20th of September, 1856, amounting, at that date, to $34,019,633. It fell, during the year previous to the suspension, to $27,122,904—this being the actual circulation on the 26th of September, 1857, seventeen days previous to the suspension of specie payments. A steady and constant reduction of the volume of our currency—amounting, during the year, to $4,412,746 occurred between the 26th of September, 1857, and the 13th of the following March.

The world has been heretofore taught through the theoretical opinions of political economists, that a suspension of specie payments would and must necessarily be followed by an expansion of paper money, alike detrimental and demoralizing to the public. While the Superintendent looks upon a suspension of specie payments by our banks as a great evil and detrimental to the interests of our people, he most respectfully submits, that the evils arising from a suspension in this State, come not from an increased volume of currency, as it is an utter impossibility under a secured currency like our own; but from a reduction of that volume made of necessity by the banks in their efforts to resume payment again in coin.

The past theory of the effects of a suspension when applied to a system based upon a secured currency, experience has proved to be erroneous. No suspension can take place, or rather be produced, by an over-issue of a currency of that description, and the evil effects of it, are only felt by our business men and the producing classes, by an inevitable contraction of the usual business facilities of the one, and a falling market for the products of the other; both produced by a contracting currency, instead of increased credits for the one, and higher prices for the other by an expanding one.

The bank-note circulation of this State, in proportion to the business transactions of our citizens, can only be compared to the decimal coin in daily use for change.

To prove this, look at the absolute circulation of our banks as before stated, on the 13th of March last, ($22,710,158,) hardly sufficient to give each citizen of our State a passage by railroad from Albany to Buffalo. The whole amount would be expended for food alone by our inhabitants in less than a single month, at the present prices of our agricultural products.

The contraction in March had reached a point beyond which the necessity of its use forbade its further reduction; or if persisted in by our banks, the supply would have reached us from the neighboring States. Since the date referred to, the volume of currency has steadily increased to $26,605,407, on the 25th of September, and will increase for the year to come.

What does this expansion and contraction of currency prove! The simple fact that under our system of free banking, with a secured currency—as once before remarked by the Superintendent in a former report—"The touchstone of profit and loss to the citizens employed in banking in this State is a surer guarantee of the solvency of our banks than statutory enactments, however stringent may be their provisions or character."

SECURITIES TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE BANK DEPARTMENT FOR CIRCULATING NOTES ISSUED.

An effort was made during the last session of the Legislature, in accordance with the recommendation of the Superintendent, to hereafter exclude bonds and mortgages as a basis of security for circulating notes issued from this office. It signally failed; and the experience of the Superintendent teaches him that it is impossible to impress upon the Legislature, the difference between the necessity of immediate and ultimate security.

Under these circumstances it is unnecessary for him to present the reasons why he deems bonds and mortgages not the ample security required by the Constitution for the redemption of circulating notes, resting his objections to their reception upon their inconvertibility alone. Still he deems it due to himself to present to the Legislature the fact, that the present law, governing the securities to be received for circulating notes, works manifest injustice to a large portion of the banks and bankers engaged in the business of banking in this State. The experience of the Superintendent in converting securities held in trust by him into immediate means to redeem the notes of failed banks, has taught this lesson.

The present law, in relation to the description of securities to be deposited with him, requires, in the language of the statute, that they "shall be New-York State Stocks, in all cases to be, or to be made to be, equal to stock producing six per cent. per annum; or, at least, one-half the amount so deposited shall be in the stocks of the State of New-York, as before mentioned, and not exceeding one-half in stocks of the United States, in all cases to be, or to be made to be, equal to a stock producing an interest of six per cent. per annum; and it shall not be lawful for the Superintendent to take such stocks at a rate above their par value, or above their current market value." "Or the securities shall not be less than one-half in such stocks, and one-half in bonds and mortgages upon improved, productive, unincumbered lands in this State, exclusive of any buildings thereon, said mortgages bearing an interest of not less than seven per cent. per annum, and to an amount not exceeding two-fifths the value of said lands." (See chapter 313, Laws of 1849, and chapter 340. Laws of 1848.)

The experience of this Department proves that the bonds and mortgages sold by the Superintendent for the redemption of circulating notes, not only during the disasters of the past year, but from the beginning of our free bank system, have realized but about eighty-eight per cent. of the amount for which circulating notes had been issued upon them; while the aggregate securities, including both stocks and mortgages, in every instance during the panic of 1857, with two exceptions, have brought more than sufficient to redeem the entire circulation issued upon them. These exceptions arose from the fraudulent character of the mortgages in one case, and the peculiar condition of the stocks held in the other; the stock falling due during the year in which the bank failed, thus realizing little or no premium to pay the deficiency arising from the sale of the mortgages.

The practical effect of receiving the present securities upon the system of banking, as now pursued in this State, is simply this: Those banks which wisely, in the opinion of the Superintendent, elect to place stocks alone in the Department as security for circulating notes issued to them, are obliged, from the uncertainty attached to mortgage securities, to place in the hands of the Superintendent stocks to be, or to made to be, equal to a stock bearing six per cent. interest per annum; while a five per cent. stock is, and has been, with the exception of a few days in October, 1857, worth in open market over par. In other words, the same rule of security is applied to a bank whose notes are secured alone by stocks, as to one whose circulating notes are secured by stocks and real estate, while the result of a sale of this class of securities is, that the superior value of the stocks is made to pay the inevitable loss upon the mortgages. This is right and proper, so far as it relates to the notes secured by stocks and real estate; but manifestly unjust to those banks and bankers who have chosen to secure their notes by stocks alone.

The Superintendent has no hesitation in saying that the circulating notes of a bank secured by a five per cent. stock of this State, or by a five per cent. stock of the State of New-York and the United States, equal parts of each, are abundantly secured as those secured by similar six per cent. stocks and an equal amount of bonds and mortgages.

Under this manifest injustice and unequal operation of our present laws, in relation to the securities to be deposited by the banks in this Department, the Superintendent does not hesitate to recommend that the Bank Department be allowed to issue to all banks and bankers, whose deposit as security consists of stocks alone, a par circulation upon a five per cent. stock of this State, or of this State and the United States, equal parts of each. Also that every bank or banker may, by retiring all of its or his mortgages, be permitted under the direction of the Superintendent, to change the die upon its or his notes from "stock and real estate," to "public stock" only, and be subject to the same rule as if stocks alone had been originally deposited.

In making the above recommendation, it is but just to say, that the Superintendent is governed by his experience of the convertibility of the securities in his hands, during the difficulties and disasters attending our banks during the Fall of 1857; and, also, by the fact, that since the formation of this Department in 1851, no five per cent. stock of this State or the United States has been sold by it, except at a premium.

Table No. 2, presents in detail the securities of each banking association and individual banker, held in trust by this Department, and the amount of circulating notes issued thereon.

It may not be amiss for the Superintendent here to say, that he believes every note issued to every free bank in the State, to be amply secured. The best possible proof of the strength of this class of bank-note currency, is the fact that during the three years the Department has been under his charge, (during one of which a general suspension of specie payments occurred) the entire loss upon this description of currency has been but $7,989 64, of which $5,830 24 was the result of fraudulent representations of the value of premises mortgaged to the Department as security for circulating notes; a contingency which cannot again arise under the present regulations governing this class of securities.

The failure of the Reciprocity, late Sackett's Harbor Bank, the Bank of Orleans, and the Yates County Bank, incorporated institutions, adds largely to the loss upon our State currency. They are in the hands of receivers appointed by the Courts, and are out of the jurisdiction or control of the Superintendent. It is understood that liberal dividends will be made, finally, to the note holders. This opinion is based upon letters from their respective receivers.

Table No. 3, presents the increase of bank capital for ten successive years, also the increase and decrease of circulation issued by this Department to the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers during that period. It is a noticeable fact that while the amount of bank capital has risen, in round numbers, from $45,000,000, in 1849, to $110,000,000, in 1858, currency has presented a slight comparative increase with occasional fluctuations, until it has fallen back to nearly $3,000,000 of the amount in 1849. This tends to add stability to our banking system, and shows the truthfulness of the remark of the Superintendent in his last year's report, "That whatever may lead to a suspension of specie payments, either by a foreign or domestic demand for coin, the currency of our banks properly secured is not an element in its production."

EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Table No. 4, presents in detail the expenses of this Department. The State Treasury was in advance at the commencement of the fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1857, $16,483 56. There has been drawn from the same during the year ending Oct. 2, 1858, for the expenses of the free banks, $23,794 44; and for incorporated banks $3,374 91. There has been collected of the free banks and paid into the Treasury, during the same period, $20,647 36; and of the incorporated banks, $3 371 36, leaving the Treasury in advance on the 1st of October, 1858, the sum of $19 634 19, which will be collected and paid into the Treasury with the expenses from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1859, during the month of January next.

A strange increase of the expenditures chargeable upon the incorporated banks was attempted by the last Legislature. An appropriation was made to WM. TRACY, ESQ., in the following words: (see page 551 of the laws of 1858,) "The sum of six hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to pay WILLIAM TRACY, for legal services in relation to the Lewis County bank, to be audited by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and to be a charge upon the expenses of said department for incorporated banks." The account was audited by the Superintendent on the back of the bill in the following words: "This account is audited by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at six hundred dollars, ($600,) without further knowledge than that furnished by the late Attorney-General, the Hon. S. B. CUSHING, as to the correctness [illegible] chapter 228 of the Laws of 1858. Bank Department, Albany, June 30, 1858. JAS. M. COOK, Sup't."

The audit of the account was made in that form, because the statute made it imperative that the Superintendent should audit the same. The Superintendent was, and still remains in ignorance by what rule of equity the incorporated banks of the State should be made to pay the costs of a suit brought simply to oust one receiver and place another in his position. They, the banks, had no possible interest in its result; there was no direct or contingent liability resting upon them to pay the amount thus appropriated.

It is an assessment upon those institutions of nearly $20 each, adding nearly fifty per cent. to the contingent expenses charged by the department to that class of banks.

Another appropriation was made by your predecessors to the present Deputy Treasurer, in the following words: (See page 543 of the laws of 1858.) "To the Deputy Treasurer, for additional compensation for services connected with the Banking Department, $500, and the same shall be charged in the general expenses of said department."

While the Superintendent cannot object to the action of the Legislature in making these appropriations, or any other confiscation of property, in the Bank Department, which they choose to make, yet he is entirely at a loss to find his authority to collect, although he might charge these amounts to the respective accounts named in the appropriations.

The act "to organize a Bank Department," passed April 12, 1851, is very specific and restrictive upon the Superintendent as to what shall be charged upon the banks of the State.

The authority in relation to charges to be made by him, and the method of collection, is contained in section seven of the act referred to, and is as follows:

"SEC. 7. All the expenses incurred in and about the conducting the business of the said department, including the salary of said Superintendent and his clerks, shall be defrayed and paid by the incorporated banks, banking associations, and bankers, in whose behalf they are incurred. The expenses incurred, and services performed, specially for any incorporated bank, banking association, or banker, including the delivery of new bank bills for such as may be returned, and the destruction of the latter shall be charged to such incorporated bank, banking associations or banker. and all other expenses of the said department, shall be charged to the said incorporated banks, banking associations and bankers, in such proportions as the said Superintendent shall deem just and reasonable. If such charges are not paid after due notice, the Superintendent may apply the dividends on any stock, or the interest on any bonds and mortgages in his hands deposited by the bank, banking association, or banker, so neglecting to make the payment of such charges with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., and the moneys so received by the said Superintendent on account of such charges, shall be deposited and paid by him into the Treasury of this State, to reimburse all sums advanced from the Treasury for such expenses; and in case of their being no stocks, bonds or mortgages in the Bank Department deposited by such bank, association or banker, then the said Superintendent may maintain an action in his name of office against the delinquent bank, association or banker, for the recovery of such charges, and the sums collected therein shall be paid into the Treasury, and neither the said Superintendent nor any clerk or person employed in his office shall take or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation or pay for any services or extra services rendered in the Banking Department other than the compensation allowed by law; and any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The Superintendent derives his power to pay for all services rendered in this office, entirely from the section above quoted, and he is unable to see how he is to collect the amount from the incorporated banks if he should charge the same to them.

The amount of the appropriation to the Deputy Treasurer is also directed to be charged to the general expenses of the department.

The act creating the Treasurer a countersigning officer of transfers made by the Bank Department, expressly settled the amount he should receive for the performance of that duty, and the appropriation to his Deputy is simply a gratuity beyond the amount allowed by the act of 1857. It would be just as reasonable, in the opinion of the Superintendent, to direct him, by appropriation, to pay his Deputy $500 for extra services, and charge it to the banks, as to endeavor to oblige him to make extra charges for the Deputy Treasurer, or to make a gratuity to the officer in charge of the transfer of stocks at the agency of the State, in the City of New-York, because a large amount of those transfers are made to this Department and held in trust for the various banks located in this State.

While the Superintendent has no right or inclination to prevent, even by advice to the Legislature, liberal payment for all services, both regular and extra, in the various State offices, he most strenuously objects to any extra allowances being made chargeable upon the banks for any services in that form, when the reception of a shilling for extra services by any regular employe in his department, makes him liable to be convicted of a misdemeanor.

There will be a discrepancy between the Treasurer's account of expenses of the incorporated banks and the statement of this Department of $600, and one of $332 32 in that of the free banks' expenses, owing to the fact that the Superintendent most respectfully declines to charge these sums to those accounts, believing himself utterly unable to collect the same, if they were so charged.

Table No. 5 presents the names and compensation of the employes in the Department. It is but just to say that their respective duties have been performed to my satisfaction.

Table No. 6 presents the names of all the chartered banks of this State, whose charters are in existence, and the time when the same will expire. Also the amount of circulating notes each is entitled to receive from this Department, and the amount each actually has in its possession or in circulation. Also the amount of circulating notes the three insolvent incorporated banks were entitled to at the time of their insolvency, and the amount actually in circulation and in the hands of their receivers.

This is, perhaps, the proper place for the Superintendent to express his views upon the provisions of the present law in relation to the examination of the condition of banks by a special agent, or by the Superintendent himself.

By the provisions of chapter 218 of the Laws of 1843, the office of Bank Commissioner was abolished, and certain powers of examination of the affairs of a bank, whose solvency is suspected, are devolved upon the Superintendent, and also this power of examination is given him by chapter 419 of the Laws of 1847, and by chapter 242 of the Laws of 1854.

This power is substantially nullified by the action of our courts and the officers of the banks whose condition the Superintendent endeavors, in person, or by agent, to examine. It has been only once attempted by the present Superintendent. The result of the attempt was, by the time his agent had obtained a slight insight into the real condition of the affairs of the bank, he was politely met by its Receiver, appointed by the court, at the solicitation of the officers themselves, and told that his duties were ended, and that the property and effects of the bank were beyond his control and power, even for examination.

The effect of this power of examination is simply, if the bank is really solvent, to procure the indorsement of the Superintendent, and if insolvent, its affairs are placed in the hands of a receiver before such examination can be completed, or made of any use to the public.

There are two valid and subsisting objections to the statute in relation to an examination of any bank by the Superintendent. The first is, it confers a power utterly useless in its operative effect as to the public safety, and leaves upon the minds of the people an impression that the Superintendent can exercise some power and control over our banks, beyond that connected with the currency they issue. It is true he can enter upon the examination of the affairs of a bank which he suspects of making an incorrect or imperfect quarterly report, or is in an unsound or unsafe condition; but all experience teaches us that an insolvent bank never exposed that insolvency, or any danger of such a result, in its quarterly report. Figures and affidavits are never made by bank officers to expose insolvency or defalcations. They, the figures, are most useful adjuncts to conceal the real condition of affairs, and the law is keeping the promise of protection before the public eye alone, and throwing an ostensible responsibility upon the Superintendent, which it is utterly impossible for him to fulfill. The law, with its present provisions, is simply an inoperative statute, promising beneficial results from the vigilance of the Superintendent, and utterly useless in producing such effects as are apparently promised by it, however watchful and energetic he may be.

In the second place, it is in direct contravention to the spirit and meaning, as understood by the present Superintendent, of our general bank law, which looks, and properly so, to the question of securing the currency alone, and that at the sacrifice of all other parties in interest. The Constitution and the law assumes this to be the first duty of the banker, by placing personal responsibility upon him, that responsibility to be entirely exhausted, if necessary, to redeem the currency issued by him, and compels the deposit of a security in the hands of the Superintendent for its redemption, in addition to the responsibility of the banker.

The very existence of this power of examination, as shown by the original act of 1843, is a remnant of our system of banking under the old method. The words of the section of the act of 1843 are: "The office of Bank Commissioner is hereby abolished; provided, however, that it shall be competent for the Superintendent, whenever he shall have good and sufficient reason to suspect the condition of any bank, &c., to appoint a special agent to examine the affairs of such bank, &c."

The whole statutory provision in relation to the examination of our banks, so far as the free banks are concerned, is a delusion, and is purely a cheat of the people of the State, by making them believe that it tends to secure them from loss by those institutions. It is unnecessary for the present Superintendent to endeavor to show by argument his views in relation to our free banking system, for they are well known from former reports upon this subject. He would strike from our statutes everything calculated to embarrass that business, except the making of the quarterly and weekly reports, and forcing every bank and banker to secure, beyond any contingency, the circulating notes received from the Bank Department, and leave the use of capital in the business of banking (in the language of a former report) "as free as its use in any other branch of human industry or effort." This opinion, however radical it may seem, is strongly confirmed in the mind of the Superintendent from the results of the suspension of our banks in October, 1857, followed by a resumption in sixty days from their suspension. The Superintendent, in his report of the 1st of January following, took occasion to recommend the passage of an act compelling the banks of the City of New-York to keep twenty per cent. of their deposits in coin in their vaults. And that the interior banks should also keep in specie and balances due in the City of New-York, Albany, Troy, or Brooklyn, the same proportion of available means. The banks, before the convening of the Legislature, had placed themselves voluntarily in a position stronger than that recommended by the Superintendent, [illegible] and that speedily, which looks to ultimate solvency instead of large profits.

The great and controlling law of self-interest, once learned through the rough road of experience, is a more effectual rule of human action than any statutory provisions, however strictly enforced.

Table No. 7 presents the outstanding circulation of those incorporated banks whose charters have expired, which,

On the 30th of September, 1857, was	$3,427,421
On the 30th of September, 1858, was	2,455,251
Returned and destroyed during past year.	$972,170

Table No. 8 presents the names of the several banks which have ceased the business of banking, and whose notes are redeemed on behalf of the Superintendent at the bank whose name is set opposite to each; and also the time when such redemption by him will expire.

Table No. 9 presents the names of the insolvent banks, the rate of redemption, and the place where redeemed.

A portion of those named in table No. 9 are in the hands of receivers, and their notes were all allowed to go to protest, and their securities sold by the Superintendent, and sufficient money retained in his hands to cover their circulation.

The balance was paid over to their respective receivers. This was done at the suggestion of the Superintendent, as the only method by which the receiver of a free bank could close his trust under the present laws. The Superintendent most respectfully calls the attention of the Legislature to the following suggestions:

FINAL CLOSING OF FREE BANKS.

By the provisions of chapter 370, of the laws of 1857, the trustee or legal representative of an incorporated bank, after redeeming ninety per cent. of its circulation, may deposit with the Superintendent a sum of money equal to the outstanding circulation of the bank; and after giving notice that the notes will be redeemed by him during six years immediately following such notice, the Superintendent, at the expiration of the time mentioned, refunds whatever money remains in his hands, to the trustee or legal representative; and the notes then outstanding cease to be a charge upon the property of the bank, or a claim upon the trustee.

There are no valid reasons why the same provisions should not be applied to the receivers and assignees of free banks and bankers.

The provisions of the Statute in relation to voluntary closing of banking associations and individual bankers, are not entirely satisfactory to the Superintendent, so far as they relate to the execution of a bond for the redemption of their outstanding circulating notes after the expiration of two years, during which the notes are redeemed by him.

The difficulty is two-fold. First, the owners of the bank or the banker, is not legally bound to destroy the notes they or he redeems during the six years in which he is bound to redeem them by the terms of the bond executed to the Superintendent. The credit of a free bank note is such that it can easily be again put in circulation. And in fact, at the end of six years, when the obligation to redeem the notes ceases entirely, the whole amount may be outstanding in the hands of the community. This is wrong in principle, and while the Superintendent does not believe that this has been done even in a single instance, there is no reason existing why it cannot take place, no legal enactment preventing it.

The second point in relation to the bonding of bank-note circulation is, that although the bond is executed to the Superintendent, no express authority is given for its prosecution, on failure to comply with its provisions. No occasion has yet arisen to test his power in relation to this point, as a notice from him that he would prosecute the bond in several instances where the parties have refused to redeem the notes presented, has resulted in their prompt redemption on a second presentation.

The experience of the Superintendent during the past year in endeavoring to enforce the performance of obligations of the banks to pay their last installment to the Safety Fund upon the expiration of their charters, renders him anxious to have as few occasions as possible by which he is compelled, officially, to apply to the Courts, either to collect money due the department or to enforce penalties for the non-performance of duty by the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers of this State. He would, therefore, respectfully recommend, that a closing bank be required to deposit (after the redemption of ninety per cent. of its circulation as now required by law) the money for the redemption of its outstanding notes with the Superintendent, to be by him deposited in some solvent bank in the City of Albany. And at the expiration of six years from the making of such deposit, the balance of money remaining, after redeeming all notes presented for redemption, to be refunded to the owners thereof; and that the notes then outstanding cease to be a charge upon the association or individual banker making such deposit; thus abolishing the system of bonding bank-note circulation entirely.

Another and necessary amendment to our present laws in relation to closing and insolvent banks, in the opinion of the Superintendent, is to direct him to pay into the treasury of the State all unclaimed balances remaining in his hands after the expiration of six years from such deposit.

Table No. 10 presents the names of the banks and bankers that have closed their business and bonded their circulating notes, with the names of the owners and residence, the sureties to their bonds, and the time when the penalty of the bond to redeem their notes expires. The number of banks thus bonded, the Superintendent hopes, will add force to his recommendations to require a deposit of money hereafter for six years instead of a bond, however sound and solvent the principal and sureties to said bond may be at the time of its execution.

Table No. 11 presents the number of notes and their respective denominations, counted and destroyed for the free and incorporated banks during the past year, in the Department, and their aggregate amount in dollars. The amount is some millions in advance of the usual business of the office.

Table No. 12 presents the number of bank-note plates destroyed during the past year, under section 5, chapter 189 of the laws of 1857, with names of banks and the denominations of the notes upon them.

BANK FUND.

Table No. 13 presents the account of the receipts and disbursements of the fund, and also an estimate of its yearly condition until the final payment of the stock, the last of which falls due the 1st of February, 1866.

It will be noticed that the statement shows that the debt may be liquidated on the 1st of February, 1863, leaving an excess of $5,440 13; but assuming that the stock will not be paid until due, 1st of February, 1866, the estimates are continued until that date, and after the expiration of the charters of all the incorporated banks; showing a final balance at that date, over the amount necessary to pay the outstanding stock of $70,066 75.

At the close of the fiscal year 1859, there will be an absolute deficiency of $6,328 49. An effort will be made by the Superintendent to convert a portion of the mortgage securities into money to meet this deficiency, or to extend the time of payment upon a portion of the stock for one year, at which time there will be abundant means to meet the amount thus extended.

In presenting the final result of this fund, showing an excess of $70,066 75, it is but just to state that it is but an estimate based upon the supposition that every dollar considered as good in it will be paid. The estimate of 1855 showed a surplus of $81,119 11. The reduction now shown, from that sum, arises from the failure of three safety fund banks, whose payments, had they continued until the expiration of their charters, would have been sufficient to raise the surplus to the original estimate.

There is no reason to doubt that the entire stock issued on account of this fund will be paid in full, and leave a handsome surplus.

A suit at law, against a bank which had refused to pay the last installment of the safety fund, has been pending several years, between the trustee of an expired bank and the people of the State of New-York. The Bank Fund was the real plaintiff in interest, although the suit was brought in the name of the people of the State. It was stipulated that the amounts due from several other banks, payment of which had been refused, should abide the result of this suit, their condition in relation to their payments being the same. The suit was commenced previous to the act of 1851. This act changed the time of payment of the contributions of the several banks to this fund, by inserting the words "on or before the 31st of December," in place of "on or before the 1st of January."

The suit was tried in the Courts below, and a verdict rendered in favor of the people of the State. It was finally carried to the Court of Appeals by the defendant, for ultimate decision. The decision of that tribunal was adverse to the claim. It is almost needless for the Superintendent to express his astonishment and disappointment at such a result. Still, he learned this important fact, that there was an infinitesimal point of time between the 31st of December and the 1st of January, precisely, at which a corporation ceased to exist; and that, exactly at the right moment to prevent it from paying a sum of money to the Safety Fund, for the privileges and exemptions it had enjoyed during the preceding year. In other words, the charter of the Bank of Utica, whose trustee, Mr. WALKER, was defendant in this suit, was continued in force by chapter 236 of the laws of 1829, *until the 1st of January*, 1850. The bank, by the acceptance of this continuation of its charter, placed itself under the provisions of the Safety Fund act, and the conditions of which it was bound to pay the contribution of one-half of one per cent. per annum, and did pay all the requisitions made upon it under that act, except the last payment, which was due on or *before the 1st of January*, 1850, the precise time its charter expired, which was continued by special act "*until Jan.* 1, 1850."

The decision, as shown by the opinion of the Court, (Justice JOHNSON'S,) is based entirely upon the ground that the Corporation ceased to exist, or, in the words of the opinion, "hold that only Corporations existing on the day when the payment was to be made, are able to make it."

With the most profound respect for the learning and ability of the Court, the Superintendent must say that the decision establishes a distinction without a difference, and enables a Corporation to die so early of a morning that it escapes the payment of an equitable obligation, payable upon the day to which its corporate existence was extended expressly by statute.

Although the decision only reversed the original verdict and ordered a new trial, it was deemed best by the counsel and Superintendent to stop the suit and settle the costs, the decision covering the point upon which a recovery could only be made; and a new trial would have only involved increased expenditure, without the prospect of ultimate success.

It is but just to say that the suit was commenced long before the present Superintendent came into office, and has been continued by him with an unfaltering faith in the justice and equity of the same, entertained by the counsel as well as himself.

The amount abstracted from the fund by this decision is $6,648, with several years' interest; and a further loss of $875 54 in costs in the effort to enforce its collection. This amount forms no part of the estimated assets of the fund.

The act of 1851, changing the date of payment [illegible] under this decision of the Court of Appeals.

Of the costs above referred to, $516 54 was paid [illegible] from the State appropriation for the "costs of suits." Payment could only be made from that fund, the suit having been brought in the name of the People. The Treasury should be reimbursed from the Bank Fund money; and the Superintendent recommends that an appropriation be made from that fund for that purpose.

Table No. 14 presents the aggregate of debts and liabilities, and means and resources of all the banks, banking associations and individual bankers of this State, from each quarterly report made to this Department during the fiscal year.

Table No. 15 presents the debts and liabilities and the means and resources of the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, as shown by their June report, for each year, from 1847 to 1858, both inclusive.

Tables Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 present in detail the condition of every incorporated bank, banking association, and individual banker doing business in this State on the 26th December, 1857, 13th March, 1858, 19th June, 1858, and 25th September, 1858.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION OF CITY LOTS MORTGAGED TO THE BANK DEPARTMENT.

A difficulty in relation to the security held by this department for circulating notes issued upon bonds and mortgages covering property located in some of the cities in this State, is forced upon the attention of the Superintendent by the increasing number of notices of the sale of property so held under municipal laws. The following is a copy of one of a number of notices served upon the Superintendent as assignee of the mortgagee:

No. 191. BUFFALO, Sept. 11, 1858.

To the Banking Department:

SIR: You will please to take notice that on the 4th day of December, 1856, pursuant to an order of the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, the following parcel of land was sold by said city for the non-payment of an assessment levied for defraying the expenses of taking land bounded by Chippewa, Washington and Ellicott streets, for the purpose of a public market, said lot, at said sale, being bid off by the City of Buffalo, under the charter, for the sum of $12 97, and for the term of one hundred years. And you, as mortgagee, are required to redeem the same within six months after the service of this notice. The premises are described as follows: A lot in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y., on the north side of Genesee-street, being 50 feet front by 125 feet deep, commencing 1,022 feet east of Spring-street, assessed to AARON WILCOX. Your obedient servant.

WM. A. CHARD, Agent.

It will be readily seen that the description of the lot is the only guide by which any clue to the mortgage can be obtained; and as no such indefinite description would be accepted in a mortgage offered this Department, it is impossible to ascertain what mortgage held in this office covers the premises in question. Neither does the name of the party to whom the same may be assessed afford any evidence of the execution of the mortgage by him. Again, the notice furnished gives no evidence what bank assigned the mortgage to the Superintendent. There are over three thousand mortgages now in this office, and even were the description in the notice the same as required by the Department, it might take months to find the identical mortgage covering the property. It will be observed that the notice requires the payment of a certain sum of money in a given time, or the possession of the mortgaged premises passes unto the purchaser for one hundred years. An attempt was made by my predecessor to prevent the increase of this class of mortgages, by refusing to take any property located in a city unless the walk was flagged and the gutter paved, as this class of improvements was supposed to be the occasion of municipal taxations, upon which a sale of the property could be made for a term of years. The notice is for a failure to pay a tax for the erection of a market. This tax levy may be upon any unoccupied lot in the city without reference to its locality.

The Superintendent would respectfully recommend that the statute relating to notices of sale of property for municipal taxes, to a public officer holding bonds and mortgages in trust, shall specify the name of the original mortgagor and the assignor or assignors of the same to such public officer; and without such specific notice, the sale shall be inoperative as against the mortgage so held.

It is perhaps proper here to say, that the present Superintendent has heretofore declined, and is not willing to receive as security for circulating notes, mortgages upon unoccupied city or town lots, believing that this class of property does not come within the meaning of the statute, requiring them to be upon improved and productive, as well as unincumbered lands.

The amendment is intended to protect the mortgages already in the Department.

ENGRAVERS FOR THE BANK DEPARTMENT.

During the past spring a change took place in the arrangements for engraving bank note plates and printing bank notes for this Department. There were employed by the Superintendent seven different firms and individuals, known as engravers of the Bank Department; each bank or banker under certain rules being allowed to elect which of those parties should engrave the plate it or he desired; and print notes under the direction of the agent of the Superintendent residing in New-York, in whose charge the plates were kept. The plates when not in actual use are sealed up and kept in a vault in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or in the vault of the Bank Department. It is due to the Manhattan Company to say that the use of their vault has been given the Department without charge.

All of the engraving houses, during the past season, have formed themselves into one company under the title of the "American Bank Note Company," by whom all engraving and printing for the department is now done.

The safety of our bank note circulation and that of the banks; the quality of the engraving and the convenience of this office, have been greatly promoted, in the opinion of the Superintendent, by the formation of this company.

Another subject immediately connected with the engraving and printing of bank notes, would seem to demand the attention of the Superintendent. The counterfeiting and altering of bank notes have reached a point that some efficient steps should be taken if possible for their prevention. The whole matter is one surrounded with difficulties and embarrassments. Efforts of various descriptions have been made to stop this evil, but it is growing rapidly and becoming a question seriously affecting the utility of bank note circulation.

The Superintendent looks upon the alteration of the denominations of bank notes with the greatest alarm. The perpetrators of this description of crime have become so skillful, that an acquaintance with the vignette of each denomination of notes is almost necessary to detect the alteration. Inserting the denominations of the notes in colored letters has been resorted to but it furnishes little or no protection, as those in use are easily erased and that without injuring the black ink used in printing them.

Printing the denominations in colors, therefore, is a delusion if it is relied upon to establish the original amount for which the note was issued. This difficulty is overcome in a great measure, in the opinion of the Superintendent, by adopting the green color of the American Bank Note Company. It is believed to be indestructible, and that it cannot be extracted without destroying the black ink as well as materially injuring the paper. While the Superintendent does not believe in the necessity of having a green tint plate, he thinks that letters upon the face of the note showing the denomination, the best protection now known against altering notes. It would be an improvement to make the bottom of the letters occupy a small portion of the space devoted to the signatures of the president and cashier, thus making a portion of their respective signatures over a part of the green and black colors. The adoption of a lettered denomination in green is also a protection against photographing equal to any other color as well as against altering notes.

It is proper to say that no specimen of a photograph note has ever come under the eye of the Superintendent which would deceive any person conversant with bank notes.

In connection with this subject the Superintendent would call the attention of the Legislature to the fact, that when plates for counterfeiting bank notes are seized by public officials, no legal requirement exists compelling their destruction. They are usually thrown aside and perhaps soon forgotten in the change of officers periodically taking place among us. The possession of two or three plates under the system of transferring now employed in engraving bank note plates, enables the counterfeiter to combine new counterfeits at pleasure.

Without seeking new duties, but now having in his possession and custody all the bank note plates of the banks of this State, with the specific duty placed upon him of destroying all plates of closing and insolvent banks, it appears to the Superintendent that all counterfeit plates and the impressions taken therefrom, should be returned to this office for destruction by executive officers, in whose possession the same may be, after being used as evidence when necessary; and it should be the duty of the Superintendent to destroy them and report the number, denominations, and name of the bank, to the Legislature.

It is but just to say that this recommendation, although apparently an interference with the duties of the officers employed in the detection and punishment of crime, is made by the Superintendent after a consultation with, and the approval of the Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, where counterfeiting and altering bank notes are most rife. The effect of the successful counterfeiting or altering of bank notes operates with force against their circulation, and tends to curtail it except in the immediate vicinity of the bank, where the community are familiar with its notes. The banks of this State have a deep interest in stopping this growing evil; and the formation of a voluntary association on their part, like the New-England Company, for its suppression, would well repay them for an effort in that direction.

The amount of securities transferred to the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers during the past fiscal year, all of which have been countersigned and entered in the books of the Treasurer's office is as follows:

Stocks	$7,031,359 65
Bonds and mortgages	1,572,398 62
Total transfers	$8,603,758 27

In concluding this report, the Superintendent respectfully submits and recommends the following amendments to the general bank laws, all of which have been referred to in the preceding pages.

First, to permit all banking associations and individual bankers, whose deposit of securities consists of stocks alone, to receive a par circulation upon all stocks bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, that are now receivable in this Department.

Second, to amend chapter 370 of the Laws of 1857, by applying the provisions of that act relating to trustees of incorporated banks, to the receivers of banking associations, and to the receivers or assignees of individual bankers.

Third, to abolish the present system of bonding bank-note circulation, and substituting a cash deposit for the same.

Fourth, to authorize the Superintendent to pay into the Treasury, for the use of the Department in paying its general expenses, all balances remaining in his hands that have been unclaimed for six years.

Fifth, that any legal notice that shall be served upon the Superintendent, in relation to any mortgage of which he is assignee, shall contain the name of the mortgagor and the description of the premises, as shown by the mortgage covering them, and the name of the party by whom it was assigned to him.

Sixth, to make it obligatory upon every public officer into whose hands shall come any counterfeit bank note plate or other device for counterfeiting, or any counterfeit bank notes, to surrender the same to the Superintendent of the Banking Department after using them for the conviction of the party in whose possession they were found, and making it the duty of the Superintendent to destroy the same, and present a list with their denominations and names of the banks, to the Legislature, in his annual report.

These are all the changes in our banking system of a beneficial character, that appear to him either necessary or desirable at the present time.

The present session of the Legislature will be an exception to all others since the creation of our present general bank law, if impracticable and theoretical projects and amendments to that law, are not presented for its consideration and action.

Any sudden or violent change in the principles of that law, or unusual restrictions beyond those now in force, will simply embarrass its action, and that, too, without adding any security to our currency.

Our system of free banking, opening that pursuit to every citizen of the State whose inclination or interest leads him to enter upon it, affords a most substantial reason why great caution should be used in changing our present laws relating to it. The interest of every class in community is closely connected with the successful prosecution of that business. It furnishes the best paper currency in the world. No complaint can be made that special privileges are granted to it by individuals or classes of our citizens. The pursuit of wealth or distinction in its prosecution is open to each and every citizen alike. It has arisen from the disasters of the past year with a vigor inherent in itself, and is of unsurpassed usefulness again, and this while imposing but little loss to the public in the currency issued, less, in fact, than the abrasion of gold would have been, had its place and use been occupied by that metal. As before stated, plans of reform of our present bank laws will, probably, be presented for your consideration, the result of theoretical minds, instead of practical knowledge of the workings of the present system.

The amendment of any general law operates upon every institution formed under it, alike, without reference to locality, capital or condition. It is changing the iron rule of the present law and compelling all alike to expand or contract to its new dimensions without reference to capacity, inclination, or adaptation to its demands. An amendment to our bank laws perhaps calculated to operate beneficially for the people and the banks in one locality, might be fatal to the prosperity of both parties in another. It applies to the entire business interests of our citizens without distinction, and operates alike upon every city, village or town in the State, in which a bank is established. The amendment of any general law under whose provisions capital has concentrated itself in various localities is hazardous; particularly so, when the interests of our citizens have become so interwoven with it, as in those institutions that have come into existence under the general bank law. There is no subject that will come before the Legislature requiring more careful deliberation than amending our bank laws.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR.

SUPREME COURT—FRIDAY, Jan. 7.—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Calendar of short causes. *Part II.*—Nos. 2714, 52, 58, 60, 82, 110, 24, 118, 120, 122, 124, 128, 130, 132, 134, 138, 140, 144, 146, 148.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 15, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 142, 46.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—3, 112 to 124, 165, 192, 194, 196, 199, 201, 202, 206, 207, 208, 209, 211, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, 228, 229 to 249, 251.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—1, 76, 84, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 138, 139, 140. *Part II.*—110, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146 to 155.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Isaac M. Singer and Edward Clark vs. Alois Planer and Joseph Anger.—This was a writ of inquiry to assess the damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the sale by them of sewing machines of their own manufacture from December, 1857, to June, 1858. The Jury assessed the damages at $500. For plaintiffs, Mr. Jordan.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

Thomas M. Smith, master of the bark *Isla de Cuba*, was put on trial charged with cruel and unusual punishment inflicted upon one James Burns, one of the crew. The testimony was all by depositions. The witnesses for the Government testified that Burns was seized up to the rigging and flogged by the Captain, receiving over 50 lashes on his bare back with a rope's end. Defendant's witnesses testified that for refusing duty and drawing a knife on the mate, he received just 12 blows with a bit of rattlin stuff. It also appeared that the seamen who made the charge were here for about a month before they made it, and had tried to get money out of the Captain here. The jury acquitted the defendant.

The same man was then tried for cruel and unusual punishment inflicted upon one of the witnesses in both cases, named Butcher. He and another sailor testified that while he was getting a cask of tobacco over the side, it got foul, whereupon the Captain flew at him with a heaver as big as his wrist, and broke it over him; that he and the Captain had a scuffle, and then he went back to his work, and afterwards the Captain came at him with the galley poker, with which he struck him on the head and knocked him senseless.

The witnesses for the defence testified that when the Captain came to help Butcher to clear away the cask, Butcher without any provocation attacked him, tore his shirt off him, choked him, and got his thumb in his mouth and bit him severely, and the Captain, to make him let go, took a wire that was used to clear out bungholes and struck him with it, whereupon Butcher let go and went to his work.

The jury thereupon acquitted the Captain of this charge also.

THE HAIDEE—SLAVE-TRADE.

The three seamen of the *Haidee*, Mauricio, Baptist, and Jacobsen, were then put on trial, charged with voluntarily serving on board the *Haidee* while engaged in the Slave-trade. The testimony was to the same effect as on their previous trial.

Mr. Joachimssen, counsel for the accused, asked for their acquittal on the ground that they were not residents of the United States, and that they had no opportunity to escape from the vessel after they had knowledge of the purposes of the voyage.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 6.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

PLEADING.

O'Neil vs. Parker.—This was a demurrer to a complaint on a check, by holder against drawer. The complaint alleged presentation to the bank and its refusal to pay, and that there was "now due" from the defendant to the plaintiff the sum claimed. But there was no averment either of want of funds or of notice to the drawer of the refusal by the bank to pay, and this was the defect relied on.

Judge ROOSEVELT held the complaint sufficient on demurrer. Notice is, unless dispensed with, a condition precedent to the recovery, (21 Wend., 372; 3 Abbott's Pr. R. 252,) but it may be stated generally that plaintiff has duly performed all the conditions on his part, without enumerating in detail the facts showing such performance. And though there was in terms no such averment in the present complaint, yet there was what might be accepted as equivalent, an averment (in the shape of a conclusion of law, but not more so than is involved in the terms "duly performed,") that there was "due" to the plaintiff on the check $100. This implied an averment that all conditions precedent had been complied with, and is somewhat too vague, but vagueness under the Code is to be corrected on motion, not by demurrer.

Demurrer overruled, with leave to defendant to answer in ten days without cost, and without prejudice to the objection.

Hudson County Bank vs. Durand.—This was an action on a judgment of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey. The complaint averred generally the jurisdiction of the New-Jersey Supreme Court over the subject matter of the action on which the judgment in suit was rendered, and of the person of defendant, but did not aver the facts in detail on which the jurisdiction was founded. The complaint further contained no averment that the plaintiffs were a corporation.

Ordered that the demurrer be overruled, with leave to defendant to answer in ten days. His Honor stated the grounds of the decision orally, saying he would file a written opinion.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

William Moser vs. Nicholas Hussey.—Judgment for plaintiff for $203 24; the plaintiff to be credited on judgment with the amount paid, under order, with interest thereon.

CIRCUIT.

Before the Hon Justice Emmot.

SUIT AGAINST THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Paul Spofford, Thomas Tileston and Edward S. Howard vs. The New-York and Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.—The defendants, in 1855, chartered the steamer *James Adger* to lay the telegraph cable to Trinity Bay. The sum of $700 per day was to be paid, and $2 each for all passengers over fifty which might be taken. The trip was taken, and the defendants refused to pay the sum agreed upon. The plaintiffs sue for $21,000. As a second claim, they charge the Company for 17 baskets champagne, 3 dozen claret wine, 4 dozen port wine, 9 dozen sherry, valued at $408, for the use of the guests on the trip.

The defendants refuse to pay the bill on the ground that, by the gross negligence of the officers of the steamer, she was so mismanaged as to break the cable.

The case came on yesterday, but was put over until Monday.

Messrs. Cutting and O'Conor for plaintiffs; Evarts and Field for defendants.

Messrs. Cyrus W. Field and Peter Cooper were present.

Prohibition of Steam on Fourth-avenue—Important Decision.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 3.

Before the Hon. Judge Lott.

Edward Haight vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Harlem Railroad Company and the New-Haven Railroad Company.—The complaint in this action having been dismissed by the plaintiffs to the defendants—the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company—and the action having been brought to a hearing as to the other defendants upon the pleading and the affidavits and depositions taken and filed therein, and after hearing Greene C. Bronson, Esq., of counsel for plaintiffs, Richard Busteed, Esq., counsel for defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, and Charles W. Sanford, of Counsel for the defendants, the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and it appearing to this Court that the running of steam-engines or locomotives on the track of the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, on the Fourth-avenue below or south of Forty-second-street, in the City of New-York, by steam-power, as complained of by the plaintiff in his complaint in this action, and as proved by the affidavits and depositions aforesaid, is a nuisance specially injurious to the plaintiff and others similarly situated, residents and property-owners in that vicinity, in the particulars complained of and as set forth by the plaintiff on his said complaint, but that a reasonable time, not exceeding 18 months from the entry of this judgment, should be allowed to the said defendants, the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, to erect a new machine shop at or above Forty-second-street aforesaid; and the stipulation and agreement signed by the attorneys for the plaintiff and for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company respectively, being read and filed, it is on motion of said counsel for the plaintiff and by the consent of the several defendants last named, ordered and adjudged, and this Court, by virtue of the power and authority therein vested, doth hereby order and adjudge that the said defendants the Mayor, the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, be, and they are hereby respectively enjoined from granting authority or permission to the said defendants, the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, or any other Company or persons, to run steam-engines or locomotives by steam-power on the Fourth-avenue, below or south of Forty-second-street, in the City of New-York, and from removing and repealing the existing prohibition against doing so, and from repealing the ordinance or resolutions, a copy of which, marked "D," is annexed to the said complaint, except to the extent and for the limited time and manner and for the special purpose hereinafter provided; and also, that the said defendants, the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, be and they are hereby perpetually enjoined from running, or suffering any other Company or persons to run, any steam-engine or locomotive by steam-power upon the track of the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company on Fourth-avenue below or south of Forty-second-street, in the City of New-York, excepting for the limited time and manner, and for the special purpose following—that is to say:

For the purpose of affording the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company the reasonable time hereinbefore mentioned, to erect a machine-shop at or below Forty-second-street, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, are hereby permitted to grant authority to the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the period of eighteen months from the date of this judgment, and the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company are hereby permitted for the period of eighteen months from the date of this judgment or decree, but in no event for any longer time, to run their steam engines, or locomotives and tenders, by steam-power, but without any car or truck, or other vehicle attached, to or from their present machine-shop at Thirty-second-street, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of having said engines repaired at said shop, but for no other purpose whatsoever. And at the expiration of the said 18 months from the date of this judgment or decree, the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company are hereby perpetually enjoined from running, or suffering any other person or company to run, any steam engine or locomotive, by steam-power, for any purpose whatever, upon their track on said Fourth-avenue south of Forty-second-street, in said City of New-York; and it is further ordered and adjudged that to the plaintiff and the defendants in said actions, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, neither of them shall recover costs as against the other, and the said action having been brought by the plaintiff on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, who might come in and contribute to the expense of said action, and Geo. D. Phelps, Wm. E. Dodge, John J. Phelps, Peter Ten Eyck, and Margaret Ten Eyck, his wife, James W. White, David Evans, James Suydam, Wm. C. Caldwell, Louis Watkins, B. M. Whitlock, Isaac M. Phelps, James Murphy, Hugh Smith, George T. Oliphant, Edward Lawrence, Chas. Sandford, John Kerr, Albert H. Wright, Robert M. Trueson, Wm. W. Miles, Benj. F. Pinckney, John Reid, Edward N. Dickinson, Adon Smith, Francois Leiboo, A. Duryea, John A. Graff, Abram B. Clark, Augustus Emery, Ed. D. Sprague, and Philip Reynolds, property owners or residents in the vicinity of the Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and who are situated similarly to the plaintiff in respect to the matters in controversy in said action, having respectively come in and contributed to the expense of said action, it is on like motion as aforesaid further ordered and adjudged that the plaintiff and each and every of the said property owners, or residents, jointly, or severally, may at any time hereafter, upon any violation of the injunction or requirements of this judgment or decree, apply to this Court upon the foot of this judgment or decree, or otherwise, as they may be advised, for such further relief, process or order as may be necessary for the enforcement of this judgment or decree, or that may be, for any other cause just or proper in the premises.

STIPULATION.

Edward Haight vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—We hereby stipulate and agree that an order or judgment in this action may be entered in the form above and preceding this stipulation.

Suit Against Ex-Mayor Wood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Slosson.

Samuel S. Salter vs. Fernando Wood.—This cause, which has been so long on trial, was submitted to the jury on Thursday afternoon, under the instructions of the Court.

The plaintiff was a member of the Metropolitan Police force during the difficulties between that body and the Municipal force, so called, during June, 1857.

He was one of the *posse comitatus* which accompanied Coroner Perry in his memorable endeavor to serve a warrant upon Mayor Wood. A collision occurred between the Coroner's party and the Municipal Police, assembled on the steps of the Hall by the defendant's direction, and in this collision the plaintiff suffered severe injuries—whether by a Municipal Policeman or a private person in the crowd, is disputed.

The leading grounds of defence to the action, as stated by Mr. O'Conor in his summing up on Monday, were that when, after the passage of the Metropolitan Police act, the Municipal Board refused to surrender their authority and the insignia of power to the new Commissioners, the only lawful and proper remedy open to the Commissioners was an action in the nature of *quo warranto* to test their title to office. It was a grave error, he contended, for the Metropolitan Commissioners to open a rival office, organize a rival force, and attempt to carry on a rival system of municipal government within the City. The principle which forbade a man to reinstate himself by force and violence in the possession of his own property, from which he has been unlawfully excluded, ought to apply to a public officer excluded from possession of his office. There could not be two officers in one office at the same time. If the former possessor wrongfully refused to surrender, the party rightfully possessing must bring his action; and meantime the powers of the office must, for the general public welfare, continue to be exercised by the party actually in possession. Hence the arrests made by the Municipal Board during the pendency of the proceedings brought to obtain the opinion of the Court of Appeals were not unlawful arrests, and their assemblages at their Station-houses and elsewhere, in the performance of their Police duties, were not unlawful assemblages.

The law, however, permitted, he contended, forcible resistance to unlawful attempts, by force and violence, to change existing possessions or divest subsisting powers. A private man might assemble a force to defend his own house, in his possession, from a violent attack; though he might not go about with an armed body of defenders. The Mayor of a city must be held to have the same right to assemble a prudent and reasonable force to protect the municipal buildings from threatened violence. Mr. Conover had no right to the office of Street-Commissioner—that was settled; every Judge who had given an opinion on the point had concurred in pronouncing the Governor's appointment void. The attempt to put him in possession of the office was therefore riotous, and the Mayor might lawfully assemble a force to protect the public peace from such attempt. Even a private citizen might assemble a force to suppress public enemies, rioters, and the like.

Moreover, to concede the assemblage of the Municipal Police an unlawful assemblage would not admit the defendant liable. First, because in such case the defendant would not be liable for every injury resulting from the unlawful assemblage; only for the direct and necessary consequences; only for such consequences as he might reasonably have apprehended. Second, because a plaintiff could never recover damages where his own fault or neglect contributed to produce the injury. This was the case here. The Municipal Police were drawn up in the City Hall, with orders to stand on the defensive. The Metropolitan men, the plaintiff among them, made an attack on them, to force their way in. In the resistance to that attack, plaintiff was wounded. Thus the injury was not the consequence of the unlawful assembling, but the consequence of plaintiff's attack upon that assemblage.

D. D. Field, Esq., in an elaborate and eloquent argument for the plaintiff, which occupied the entire day on Tuesday, contended that the responsibility of the defendant for the act of the individuals by whom plaintiff was injured, might be established in various ways: 1. The Municipal Policemen and the defendant might have been *both* members of an unlawful assemblage. 2. The policemen might have been the *instrument* of the defendant, for whose acts he is responsible. 3. They might have been engaged or incited by the defendant to *do some unlawful act*, which led to the assault in question. 4. The policemen might have been engaged or incited by the defendant to commit the *very assault* upon the plaintiff.

The assembly of the Municipal Policemen at the City Hall on the day of the conflict, was, he contended, an unlawful assembly. It was unlawful in the *manner* of its assembling. The law does not permit such a military or semi-military execution of its process. The *cause* of assembling was unlawful. The Municipals were not assembled, as the evidence showed, for the protection of the Street Commissioner's office, as contended; and if they had been, this object was unlawful.

The defendant had no authority to employ force to protect the office. He had no authority to collect any force, or to defend in that way a public building; and he had no authority to oppose the lawful police.

The defendant must be held responsible for the acts of the municipals, as being an instrument employed by him. The organization was *quasi* military, and he was at the head of it, as being Police Commissioner under the law of 1853—as being practically the head of the force and the immediate superior of the Chief of Police, as being the head of the Department under the ordinance of June 2, 1857—as having solely governed the force, after the decision of the Supreme Court on the new law, and as having commanded the chief on the particular occasion in question both how to collect the force and how to govern it when collected.

There was also evidence to charge the defendant on the ground of having incited or commanded the attack in which the plaintiff suffered.

SLOSSON, J., after some preliminary remarks respecting the novelty and importance of the case, and the importance of the Jury, guarding carefully against all prejudice or bias arising from personal or political feeling, charged the Jury in effect as follows:

The plaintiff complains that while he was entering the City Hall in discharge of his duty in aid of one of the Coroners of the City, in an attempt to serve a certain process, he was attacked by a band of persons whom he does not know, and who acted, in their attack upon the plaintiff, under the orders of the defendant. The defendant denies having given the orders which are imputed to him; denies having incited the attack. You will observe, therefore, that the plaintiff does not charge the defendant with having directly participated in any manner in the attack; and that the issue is thus substantially narrowed down to the question whether the defendant incited the persons who committed the assault.

It is undeniable that the plaintiff was a member of the Metropolitan Police on the day of the collision between that body and the former Municipal Police. The force of which he was a member on that day consisted of a body of the Metropolitan Police sent down to assist Coroner Perry in serving a warrant upon the defendant, then Mayor. The Coroner was the proper officer to serve a warrant in a suit in which the Sheriff was a party, and was legally entitled in a proper case to call upon the power of the County to aid him.

At the time of these occurrences the former Municipal Police had no longer a legal existence. The Metropolitan Police act had terminated their powers and office; and had created a new Police organization to take their place. The case, therefore, was not analogous to instances in which a person elected to succeed another in an office finds himself excluded by his predecessors holding over. The office which the Municipal Police formerly held was abolished; and the Metropolitan Police were at that time the only legal Police force in existence. The Municipal force, so called, were in attendance at the Hall pursuant to the direction of the defendant. They were marshalled in large numbers, for the purpose of resisting the lawful Police; were attired in the uniform and other insignia of Police officers; were armed with weapons peculiar to Policemen; yet they had no legal power or authority as Policemen. Under these circumstances the assemblage was an "unlawful assemblage," within the meaning of that term, as defined in the standard authorities of the law.

The question, therefore, for the Jury chiefly to determine is, whether the defendant incited these men to commit the assault upon the plaintiff. If he did, the plaintiff is entitled to maintain this action. If not, the defendant must have a verdict. To render the latter liable, it must be shown that he incited the violence through which the plaintiff suffered. It is not necessary, however, to show that defendant incited *this particular assault*, or that he was personally a party to it, or that he knew of or anticipated it. The act itself of assembling these men, irrespective of the motive, on supposed authority, was an illegal act, for which defendant may be liable.

The question further arises for what consequences is defendant liable in a civil suit. The answer, is, for all the natural and direct consequences, not those he *did* expect would flow from it, but for all which he might reasonably have expected to result from it.

It is said that the orders of arrest against the Mayor were improperly obtained; were procured in fraud of the law, and were an abuse of its process. If this were so, there is no evidence that the plaintiff was in any way a party to the impropriety, or had any knowledge of it. If so, he is not chargeable with fault in that regard.

Was, then, the injury suffered by plaintiff the direct and natural consequence of the illegal act of defendant? The solution of this question depends on several questions of fact, which it lies with the Jury to determine. Briefly stated these are as follows:

1. If the Jury are satisfied on the evidence that the object of the assemblage was to prevent the arrest of the defendant, then the defendant will be liable, although Coroner Perry made no proclamation that the object of his party was to serve a warrant.

2. If the object of the assemblage was to prevent the arrest of defendant, and if the Coroner made proclamation that he had a warrant of arrest for the defendant for service, then, even if the Coroner did commence the attack, the defendant is liable.

3. If the object was to prevent the entrance of the public into the Hall, then the defendant is liable, provided the Coroner did not commence the attack.

4. If the Mayor knew that the Coroner came to serve a warrant, he ought to have ordered him to be admitted; and not having done so, he is liable.

5. If the object of the assembly was to protect the Street Commissioner's Office, the defendant is not responsible, unless he knew that the Coroner came to serve a warrant, or unless the Coroner made proclamation of his object.

6. If the plaintiff received his injury, not from a Municipal Policeman, but from a citizen, the defendant is not liable.

7. If, upon all the evidence, it appears that the resistance was commenced by the Coroner, or was provoked by unnecessary demonstrations of attack, the defendant is not liable.

If the defendant is held liable on either of the foregoing grounds, the case rests with the Jury to award such damages as they think right. The plaintiff is entitled to recover for his loss of time and bodily sufferings, and the Jury may give such exemplary damages as they think the justice of the case requires.

His Honor further cautioned the Jury as to the care which was necessary in reviewing the evidence, and gave at some length an analysis of it, as applicable to the various points suggested by the charge.

Some questions in writing were also prepared and submitted to the Jury, with direction that they should find a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant, and also, if practicable, state their answers to the questions. At the hour when our reporter left they were still out.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

John Kamena vs. John J. Wanner, et al.—I think that there is enough to justify the Court in setting aside the order amending the cause and allowing it to be filed. Order accordingly, on payment of $7 costs.

James B. Brewster vs. Benjamin Levy.—Order allowing the bail to justify upon the bail to be given, by Monday, the 10th inst., at 12 M., on one day's notice.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning, the following Grand Inquest was impanneled:

Theodore Martine, foreman,
Wm. H. Appleton,
James R. Bartholomew,
Thomas Christy,
Henro Corse,
Thomas J. Gildersleeve,
Howell Hoppock,
Joseph C. Lewis,
Jesse Oakley,
Major Thompson,
Thomas L. Van Orden,
Wm. L. Wiley,
Robert H. McCurdy,
Willard Phelps,
Wm. W. Waterbury,
Silas B. Furbush,
Russell E. Glover,
Robert Hyslop, Jr.,
Fletcher Harper, Jr.,
Emmor K. Haight,
Samuel H. Holmes,
Wm. H. Loines.

Judge RUSSELL's charge was quite brief, and referred solely to the points to which the presiding Judge is required by statute to call the attention of the Grand Jury. On the lottery law, in view of the attention which has been drawn thereto by the late prosecution of newspaper publishers for inserting advertisements of the Georgia lottery scheme, the Judge spoke as follows:

Respecting the law relating to lotteries, the provisions are, "That every lottery, game or device of chance in the nature of a lottery, shall be deemed unlawful, and a common and public nuisance." The 28th section says, "That no person shall, by printing, writing or any other way, publish an account of such illegal lottery, stating when or where the same is to be drawn, or the prizes therein, or the price of a ticket or share therein, or where any ticket may be obtained therein. Whoever offends against this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

It was for a long time a doubtful question whether the publication of a lottery to be drawn out of this State, and authorized by the laws of another State, was an offence under the 28th section of the Lottery act, but since the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Charles *vs.* The People (1 Comstock, p. 150) all doubts on this subject have been removed, it having been determined by that Court that the statute related to all lotteries, even though they were declared legal by any other State. The same question was presented to the Supreme Court, according to several reported cases, and the decisions rendered similar to that of the Court of Appeals, but in no reported case can I find that the constitutional question involved under that section, was ever presented or argued before any of the Courts, which, to say the least, is susceptible of great doubts. But that is a question that you have nothing to do with. All you can do is to administer the law as laid down by statute, and leave that and all other doubtful questions for the determination of our Courts.

The Grand Jury having retired to their room,

John O'Brock was convicted of an assault on Peter Baker in May last, and remanded for sentence.

John Johnson pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

George Kain pleaded guilty to perjury in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Jones *alias* John Garvey was tried for burglary in the first degree, and acquitted.

Wm. Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He stole a watch belonging to Mr. Beale, the well-known philanthropist of the Prison Association. Remanded for sentence.

James H. King and Jerome Knight, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit robbery, and were sentenced to four years and eight months each in the State Prison.

Thomas Lawlor pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. The Court then adjourned.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	13		13
Flour, bbls	815	1,067	1,882
Oats, bushels	1,200	——	1,200
Provisions, pkgs	779	——	779
Whisky, bbls	140	——	140

ASHES—Are in demand at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

Ashes Inspected in New-York during

	1857. Pots.	1857. Pearls.	1858. Pots.	1858. Pearls.
Total, bbls	17,590	6,603	18,258	4,445

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 100 bags Laguayra at 12c., 70 bags Porto Rico at 10½c., and 40 bags stained Gonaives at 9½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The demand is good, and prices are quite firm; sales have been reported of 3,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Middling, ⅌ lb	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Middl'g Fair, ⅌ lb	12⅝	12⅝	13	13
Fair, ⅌ lb	12⅞	12⅞	13⅜	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no important change for State and Western Flour. Desirable lots of medium quality are in request, chiefly for home use at uniform rates. The demand for the common grades, as well as for the choice extra brands, is limited. Sales have been reported of 8,300 bbls.

Unsound State, ⅌ bbl	$3 75@4 25
Superfine State	4 25@4 50
Extra State	5 00@5 30
Superfine Western	4 35@4 70
Fancy Ohio	5 00@5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@6 50
Extra Ohio	5 45@7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@8 50

Canadian continues quiet, yet firm; sales 170 bbls., at $5 35@$6 55 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is in demand at old figures; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 1,500 boxes Raisins, at $2 60 for Layer, and $2 10 for Bunch, ⅌ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, but is stiffly held. A limited quantity of really good Wheat has been offered for sale, to-day. The transactions have been confined to 2,760 bushels, in small lots, including fair Red Western, and mixed do., at $1 20, and ordinary White Southern at $1 22½ ⅌ bushel. Corn is in good request, at prices, however, which are unsatisfactory to holders. Hence, business is restricted. Old mixed Western is obtainable at 80c. ⅌ bushel, but not lower, and most holders ask more. Sales are reported of 14,000 bushels new at 77c. for Jersey Yellow; 76c. for new White Southern, and 77c.@78c. for Southern Yellow, ⅌ bushel. A small lot (300 bushels) of Jersey Rye was procured at 77c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in more demand, at uniform rates; sales 4,000 bushels fair ordinary State, at 75c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are inquired for at buoyant prices—Canada, 58½c.@59½c.; Western, 57c.@59c.; State, 52c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 48c.@52c.; Southern, 46c.@48c. ⅌ bushel.

Receipts of Grain in St. Louis during

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Wheat—bush	3,921,197	1,967,621	3,369,617	3,881,504
Corn—bush	2,947,285	1,093,864	2,397,224	860,046
Rye—bush	111,546	44,210	36,910	
Barley—bush	130,128	127,260	216,374	297,646
Oats—bush	12,904	115,566	230,790	112,502

The stock of Wheat in St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1858, was estimated at 150,000 bushels.

The stock of Gunny Bags in first and speculators' hands in Boston, Jan. 1, 1858, was 14,700 bales against 13,500 bales in 1857, 13,000 bales in 1856, 1,000 bales in 1855, and 5,000 bales in 1854. The stock of Gunny Bagging in first and speculators' hands in Boston, Jan. 1, was 9,500 bales against 19,500 bales in 1857, 10,000 bales in 1856, 4,000 bales in 1855, and 9,000 bales in 1854. The quantity on the way from Calcutta for United States to date: 5,065 bales Bags, and 12,627 bales Bagging; and loading at Calcutta, as far as heard from, 586 bales Bags, and 1,641 bales Bagging.

LEAD—Is in moderate demand at former quotations.

Receipts of Lead in St. Louis in

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total, pigs	315 677	219,384	200,502	305,581

The amount of Lead used by the St. Louis city manufacturers during 1858 was 152,000 pigs, and the stock at the close of 1858 was 22,000 pigs, 18,000 of which were in manufacturers' hands.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 159 bbls. New-Orleans, at 38c.; 25 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c., and 60 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in active request, including common, at $1 57½@$1 60 ⅌ 310 lbs. Pitch and Tar are unchanged. The sales of Turpentine comprise 200 bbls. Wilmington Crude, at $3 62½ ⅌ 280 lbs.; and 750 bbls. Spirits at 49c.@49½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in demand at from 63c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Jan. 3, sales were made of 1,580 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 36; 180 bbls. Head Matter at $1 40; and 250 bbls. Crude Whale at 55c., ⅌ gallon. Stocks in the country comprise 17,000 bbls. Crude Sperm, and 80,000 bbls. Crude Whale.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $17 50 for new Mess, here; $18 50 for new Mess, deliverable in June; $17 12½ for old Mess; and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, including Hams at 9¼c.@9½c., Sides at 8c.@8½c., Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand, chiefly at 8¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues active and buoyant. Sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. at 11⅜c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in request at old rates. Sales to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ⅌ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 8c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been made of 500 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@7¾c.; 35 hhds. Cuba at 7c.; 290 hhds. English Island on private terms; some Melado at 4⅜c., and 500 boxes Havana at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime at 10¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been limited at 25c.@25¼c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bales Cotton at ⅓d.; 53 bales Sea Island do. at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 4½d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; and 40 tons Bone at 13s. For London, 200 tcs. Navy Beef at 5s. 9d.; and 10 tcs. Rice at 25s. For Bremen, 50 tons Measurement Goods at 27s. 6d.; and 50 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.

It is known that the famous Goetz von Berlichingen, the hero of one of the finest dramas of Goëthe, left memoirs which have been several times reprinted. An old manuscript of these papers has just been discovered in the archives of the Berlichingen family at Rossach, in Swabia, and a descendant of the "Knight of the Iron Hand" is preparing an illustrated edition of them. In it some curious letters of Goetz, recently discovered at Cologne, are to be comprised.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Winter term commences Jan. 6. Pupils can be received at any time. This institution furnishes superior advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors from New-York City attend regularly. The comforts of home are liberally provided. Catalogues may be had at ROE LOCKWOOD & SONS, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses. Particular attention paid to orders for music teachers. Teachers wanted. Apply personally. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

A LADY, PUPIL OF MONS. THALBERG, who has had much experience in teaching music, having a few hours in the week disengaged, would be happy to receive more pupils. Address MUSICIAN, Box No. 3,292, Post-Office, New York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a position of useful, honorable exertion, where her qualifications as teacher, companion or housekeeper, with such other womanly capabilities as might render her a desirable member of a home or school, would be required. Inquire for Miss ESTHER LUMMERSON, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for a week.

TEACHER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young lady as assistant teacher, or as resident governess for small children; can give a thorough English course; also lessons on the piano, the elements of French, &c. Salary moderate. Address Miss S. W., Box No. 164, *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING for two or three years, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING GOVERNESS in a family, or assistant in a school, in Brooklyn, by a lady competent to teach English, French and drawing. Also music to pupils not very far advanced. Address E. L., Post-Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER IMMEDIATELY, in the W. P. Academy, Sing Sing. A preference will be given to one who can instruct also in Spanish and drawing.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess in a gentleman's family, where there are young children. Inquire at No. 46 St. Mark's-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—ON FRIDAY, DEC. 31, a large, light-brown (buff) ENVELOPE, with the name of A. W. Hoffman upon it, containing a Policy of Insurance, and other papers of no value to any one but the owner: was lost while going from No. 123 Chambers-st. to the Shoe and Leather Bank, or from the corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway to No. 112 Broadway. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by returning the same to A. W. HOFFMAN, No. 123 Chambers-st., up-stairs, or No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th-av.

LOST—A LEATHER TRAVELING TRUNK, marked "G. C. B.," or "G. C. Bowen," between Pier No. 1 (N. R.) and Maiden-lane, *via* Beaver and Pearl sts. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by N. BRIGGS, No. 73 West-st., or J. & N. BRIGGS, No. 23 South-st.

BRACELET LOST—ON THURSDAY, BETWEEN 16th-st. church and 10th-st., on Broadway, a flat jointed GOLD BRACELET. It being much valued as a memento, the finder will be handsomely rewarded by restoring it to the owner, at No. 68 East 29th-st.

LOST—ABOUT 2 P. M. ON THURSDAY, JAN. 6, A ROLL OF BANK BILLS, in a 4th-av. stage, between Franklin-st. and 25th-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at No. 34 East 25th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED IN MARKET, WITH IMMENSE HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy. You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,

S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

BEST AND CHEAPEST

ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR.

COCOINE.

PREPARED FROM HIGHLY PURIFIED

COCOA-NUT OIL.

This preparation possesses extraordinary properties for preserving and beautifying the hair, and also restoring its natural, luxuriant and glossy appearance.

One application, however harsh the hair may be, renders it soft and glossy.

It is admitted to be the best and cheapest Hairdressing in the world.

PHALON & SON,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

Pint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 30 cents.
For sale by all Druggists.

TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the DUBUQUE EXPRESS AND HERALD, The Oldest Paper in Iowa.

Having just entered on its SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

It is published Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, and has a VERY WIDE CIRCULATION in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.

Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.

J. B. DORR, Proprietor.

DUBUQUE, Dec. 27, 1858.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for Chairs, Desks and Settees, necessary to furnish the new Primary School-house in Horatio-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the interest of the public to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY,
Committee.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuner and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF L. BALL'S LARGE SIZE Life-Boats, which will save 200 people in a shipwreck. Reference can be had of C. H. WINFIELD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Can be seen at the Mansion House, Saulterville, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SLOOP, SUITABLE FOR the oyster trade; about 19 tons burden. For further particulars inquire or address JOSEPH NASH, Westport, Conn.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CHARLES SWIFT WILL BE HAPPY TO receive a call, at HIGH-BRIDGE HOTEL, from Sleighing Parties, and pledges himself to furnish every accommodation for their comfort and happiness.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SAFE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S PATENT Burglar and Fire-proof safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF LONG-breed Canaries, at No. 79 West 43d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE UNDERsigned, intending to retire from business, will sell the entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or approved securities; or the goods will be exchanged for a very small farm near a village in Western New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at Fishkill, N. Y. WILLIAM VAN WYCK.

$8.000.—ANY ENTERPRISING MAN having this amount in cash or good securities, and wishing to engage actively in business, can learn of a rare opportunity of investing it as partner in one of the most prosperous mercantile houses in this City. For particulars, address Box No. 3,603, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A SALESMAN AND BUYER FOR many years wishes to engage with a manufacturer or importer of silk, fancy millinery goods, dress trimmings, notions, &c. Has a valuable Southern, Western and City A 1 trade; or, having some capital, would take an interest proportionate to his capital and services. Address S. C. G., Box No. 2,401 Post-Office.

$15.000 TO $20,000.—A SPECIAL OR general partner wanted, in a flourishing concern, established for some years, and unscathed by the late crisis, with a steadily increasing and perfectly safe importing business. Address Box No. 3,529 Post-Office, New-York.

TO JEWELERS.—FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTablished jewelry and chain manufactory, tools, &c., with lease of shop. The reason for selling is in consequence of ill health. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 14, third story, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Nozze de Figaro.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—The Hunchback—Boukary Ballet Troupe.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard III.—French Spy.

BOWERY THEATRE—Captain Kyd—Asphodel—Jonathan Bradford.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail............5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.......7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat............3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, to-morrow, Jan. 8, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our report of Congressional proceedings yesterday will be found quite interesting. In the Senate, the Constitution adopted by the late Convention in Kansas was presented by Mr. Seward, and referred to the Committee on Territories. The French Spoliation bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. Crittenden, who addressed the Senate in vindication of the justice of the claims. The bill is the one introduced during the last Session, and appropriates a sum not exceeding five millions. The Pacific Railroad bill then coming up as the special order, the Spoliation bill was postponed, and Mr. Bigler finished his speech, commenced on Wednesday, in favor of the Railroad. He was followed by Mr. Harlan, of Ohio, Mr. Ward, of Texas, and Mr. Iverson, of Virginia, the latter of whom made a violent sectional speech, and expressed himself in favor of two roads, Northern and Southern. In the House, the special order was the bill for the codification of the Revenue laws, and for other purposes, which was considered in Committee of the Whole. John Cochrane made a speech in favor of the bill, after which its further consideration was postponed until next week. The Indian Appropriation bill was next considered in Committee, and gave rise to a spirited debate, which continued until the adjournment, and during which Messrs. Gidding, of Ohio, and Bryan, of Texas, entered into a discussion of the relative good and evil resulting from the annexation of the latter State.

Mr. Colfax, member of the House of Representatives from Indiana, has introduced a bill for the organization of a new Territory, to be called Colona. The Territory will embrace all the recently-discovered gold region of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, &c., and will extend from the one-hundred-and-third parallel of longitude to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and from the thirty-seventh to the forty-second parallel of latitude—making nearly a square. It will include part of the present Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New-Mexico—the greater part being taken from Kansas. Mr. Colfax believes that by the coming Summer there will be a population of at least twenty thousand persons in the proposed Territory.

Senator Douglas arrived in Washington last night, and was met by a large concourse of citizens, who followed him to his residence. A serenade, by the band attached to the Marine barracks, was to have taken place, but was postponed on account of the sudden death of Gen. Henderson, in command of the barracks. Mr. Douglas was called out, and made a brief speech, in which very little allusion was made to political matters.

Nothing of special importance occurred in the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate a bill was introduced by Mr. Brandreth to exempt publishers of newspapers from the action of the libel law, unless proof of a malicious intent were made manifest. Each Wednesday at noon was fixed as the time for holding executive sessions. In the Assembly a number of bills were introduced, among them one to reorganize the Almshouse Department in this City, and another to repeal all the Liquor laws of the State. A resolution was introduced requiring a report as to the expenses of the Free Schools in this City. The Speaker's appointments were announced.

The documents relative to the application of the schooner *Susan* for a clearance from the port of Mobile, were yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives, in response to a resolution asking for them. They contain little of interest in addition to what is already known. Accompanying them, however, is a communication from the Secretary to the Treasury to the Collector, in response to an inquiry as to what should be done with the shipwrecked filibusters. The Secretary instructs the Collector that the principals should be prosecuted, and desires to be furnished with a list of all those brought home in the *Basilisk*. Copies of the instructions to Commodore McIntosh were also transmitted to the House.

The Democrats of New-Hampshire held their State Convention for the selection of candidates for State officers, yesterday, at Concord. It was very fully attended. Asa P. Cate was nominated for Governor, and Frederick Vese for Railroad Commissioner. Among the resolutions adopted was one fully indorsing the Administration of President Buchanan.

We publish this morning the particulars of the loss of the New-York and Stonington steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, as detailed by an officer who was on board, and who returned to New-York yesterday morning by the steamer *Plymouth Rock*. The place where the wreck occurred was within ninety rods of the extreme point of Fisher's Island; had she struck on that point the steamer would inevitably have sunk, and carried down with her a large number of the passengers. The storm in which she went ashore is described by an old and long experienced officer upon the Sound steamers as one of the most terrific he ever experienced. The passengers all reached the land in safety, and after a day and night's detention in the Life-boat Station-house, situated near where they were wrecked, they were carried across the land in ox-teams, and thence reached Stonington by fishing-smacks, chartered for the purpose. The *Vanderbilt* will be a total loss, though the machinery may be saved. The cargo will be saved in a tolerably sound condition.

Dr. B. A. Gould, Jr., publishes a long appeal to the public against his forcible expulsion from the Directorship of the Dudley Observatory. He desires the donors and friends of the Observatory to take notice that he has never deserted his post, but has been driven from it by violence, and promises a detailed reply to the charges brought against him.

The Ellsworth bequest to Yale College is not so large as it was reported to be, nor is it immediately available. Certain specific legacies, amounting to $200,000, were left to sundry individuals, and the residue only goes to the College, in trust, for a fund to aid needy and deserving students. This residue will probably not be received for ten or fifteen years, and its amount is uncertain.

Manley Locke, convicted of murder at Rochester, and recently recaptured after his escape from jail, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. At Boston, the murderer Merrill, convicted of killing his wife, has been pronounced insane and is committed to the Asylum.

In the matter of steam on the Fourth-Avenue railroad, the plaintiff having discontinued the action as against the New-Haven Railroad Company, by consent of attorneys for the City of New-York and of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Judge Lott of the Supreme Court has entered an order granting a perpetual injunction preventing the use of steam on Fourth-Avenue below or south of Forty-second-street. The Company is allowed 18 months to erect a new machine shop above Forty-second-street, and the New-York authorities are enjoined from repealing the present prohibition, but are empowered to permit the use of steam during the time named between Thirty-second and Forty-second streets.

Felix Sanchez, a young Spaniard, who had married into a colored family residing in a rear house in Sullivan-street, attempted yesterday morning, a wholesale butchery of the family—jealousy of his wife instigating the fiendish attempt. He stabbed his father-in-law to the heart killing him instantly. He attempted with the same weapon, a sword-cane, the lives of his wife and mother-in-law, but the latter fortunately escaped with slight injuries. After finishing his bloody work he made his escape, and at a late hour last evening he had not been arrested. He is only twenty years old, and had been but seven weeks married. The murdered man was Herman Carnon, a respectable man, who was employed in Messrs. Haughwout's China establishment, corner of Broadway and Broome-street. Coroner Schirmer held the inquest yesterday.

At a meeting of the Tammany General Committee for 1859, held last evening, Isaac V. Fowler was elected President, and Joseph M. Marsh, Treasurer. The remainder of the organization was postponed until the question of several contested seats had been determined.

The Anti-Tammany Democratic organizations met last night, by their General Committees, and after each had adopted a report making new provision for the primary elections, they dissolved, convened together, adopted the same report conjointly, and then adjourned.

In all the Catholic Churches of the City, yesterday, Epiphany was observed as a close holiday—it being, in the Roman Catholic Calendar what is known as a "Feast of obligations." In Catholic countries all unnecessary work is avoided on such holidays.

The exercises of the Epiphany at Trinity Church last evening were of a very interesting character. It was the first evening service that ever took place there. The edifice was brilliantly lighted and filled with people. Bishop Potter and many clergymen were present, and the Rev. Dr. Higbee preached the sermon.

Abraham Gesner, M.D., delivered an exceedingly interesting and instructive lecture last evening before the Geographical Society, on "The Fisheries of North America."

Under the head of Law Reports, will be found a report of the summing up of counsel, and of Justice Slosson's charge to the Jury, in the case of Slater *vs.* Fernando Wood, concluded yesterday.

Yesterday 3,000 bales Cotton were sold at steady rates. Flour was moderately dealt in. Grain was quiet. Provisions and Naval Stores were more active. Sugars were in fair demand. Coffee was in limited request. The Grocers of Philadelphia, at a meeting on Wednesday, agreed to recognize the one per cent. tare on Coffee, already adopted in New-York and Baltimore. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable change.

The War Prospect Abroad.

The general uneasiness of feeling abroad, with regard to the condition of political affairs, and the consequent prospects of the commercial world, is visibly increasing; and this in England, as well as upon the Continent.

The agitation of the question of Reform in the English Press, and on what we should call the "platform," although it is prosecuted with considerable vigor, and (thanks to Mr. Buchanan's twaddling jeremiads) very largely at the expense of these United States, does not divert the attention of the English public from the coming storm on the Continent, which may break upon Europe at any moment, and, when it breaks, will convulse the whole system of trade and finance far more thoroughly than did the war with Russia. It is well understood in London that the French Ambassador, the Duc de Malakoff, is urgently pressing the Government of Lord Derby to take up a firm position by the side of France in demanding from Austria a complete reversal of her Italian policy. During the whole of the past year, Austrian agents in Italy have been exerting themselves energetically to effect an extension of the influence conceded to Austria by the Treaties of 1815 in the affairs of the Peninsula, and confirmed to her in a positive matter-of-fact way by the conventions concluded in 1847 between Austria and the small Italian Duchies of Modena and Parma. Under the premiership of Prince Metternich, Austria, in the latter year, secured the right to occupy the military positions of these Duchies, *should her political situation make such an occupation necessary.* The events of 1848, we need hardly say, did make such an occupation necessary; and the mistress of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom is now virtually sovereign along the whole northern frontier of Middle Italy. She has never withdrawn from Ancona, in the States of the Church, the troops which she sent there during the time of the Roman Republic; and the present object of her diplomacy is to conclude with Tuscany, Rome and Naples Conventions analogous to those which she has made with Modena and Parma. Should she be successful in so doing she would hold Italy, from the Alps to the Gulf of Sicily, in a network of steel. But France is quite determined that she shall achieve nothing of the sort; and while the *Moniteur* coldly but courteously disclaims any actual rupture with the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna, no one attempts to deny the efforts which the French Emperor is making to bring the new Austrian policy to the test of the arrangements of 1815, and to compel the Austrians to recede not only from their attempts at further domination, but from their occupation of Parma and Modena. In these efforts Napoleon III. holds the vantage-ground of principles recognized by all the Powers which were parties to the arrangements of 1815; and one at least of these Powers—the Russian Empire—is fully prepared to support him in insisting upon the practical humiliation of Austria at whatever risk of her authority over her provinces beyond the Alps. Thus supported by Russia, Napoleon III. has put England into a very trying and perplexing position; and has virtually tied her hands from any action, excepting in favor of his own policy.

Austria meanwhile gives evident signs that she understands her peril. She has summoned out the full conscription of Lombardy, sparing not even the widow's only son, nor the elder brother of orphaned families, humanely exempted from the ordinary conscription of peace. The force thus collected is marched as fast as organized into the Sclavonic and German provinces, draining Lombardy thus of the flower of her youth, and paralyzing, as far as the Government has power so to do, her capacity of revolt. Nor are the Austrian diplomats idle in Central Europe, where they are straining every nerve to bring the influence of Prussia and Germany to bear in favor of the House of Hapsburg, and in this connection an event which has just excited much comment in Venice deserves mention. The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the most influential journal in Germany, established in 1798 by Cotta at Tubingen, but since removed to Augsburg in Bavaria, is about to be transferred to Frankfort-on-the-Main. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has acquired a great part of its influence as the semi-official organ of the Northern Courts, and especially of Russia. During the whole of the Russian war, it was the instrument through which Russia coquetted with Austria and coerced Prussia, so long as the coquetry and the coercion were of any avail. While issued at Augsburg the *Gazette* has been virtually under the influence of Austria, which is paramount in Bavaria. To go to Frankfort is to go to France, or rather to link France with Russia overtly in the eyes of Europe, and such a movement on the part of such a journal augurs ill for the success of the Austrian manœuvering in Central Europe.

There is indeed every reason to anticipate, at no distant day, a far more serious disturbance of the peace of the world than has taken place since the peace of 1815—the war that seems now imminent being acted out, not like the of was 1854–5 on the distant shores of the Black Sea, but on the Mediterranean and along the Alps, and reaching thus the very centre of civilization, commerce and exchange.

French Patronage of Mexico.

We published yesterday the translation of a remarkable article on Mexico from the Paris *Constitutionnel*. It exhibits in a fair and truthful manner the evils which afflict the almost effête Republic of Mexico, but it also attributes the condition of that country to causes which have but indirectly led to it, and deduces therefrom inferences which are, to say the least, extremely questionable. There is much in the tone of the article to which we refer that invests it with the character of a semi-official, if not an entirely Imperial, tirade against Republicanism, and a fulsome and evidently interested adulation of Spain. Both are better suited to the military atmosphere of Paris than they are to the ideas which are entertained by the Anglo-Saxon race of what we are accustomed to call freedom.

The writer in the *Constitutionnel* is perfectly correct when, in contrasting the condition of Mexico with that of the present colonies of Spain, he depicts the latter as by far the happier and more prosperous. But these qualities are, after all, only comparative; and it is scarcely sufficient to say, in praise of any country, that it is happier or more prosperous than Mexico, which is the most unhappy and the least prosperous country on the globe. The French journalist, however, goes even further than this, and describes the condition of Cuba, Phillipine Islands, and even of Spain herself, in terms which would scarcely be applicable to any but the most free and progressive countries in the world, among which, certainly, neither Spain nor her colonies can be ranked.

When it is said that the Philippine Islands and Cuba are commercially prosperous, a fact is stated which is only partially a fact and which in reality proves nothing. The two colonies enjoy a state of commercial success which would not be regarded in this country as prosperity,—first, because it is stationary—and second, because its advantages are enjoyed by comparatively few persons. The planter in Manila, for example, may not do what he likes with his tobacco. The purchase of it belongs of right to the Government, which arbitrarily usurps the monopoly of that produce, and directs how much shall be exported and how much *burnt.* Similar monopolies of various articles exist in Cuba and even in Spain. There are also imposed in both colonies, as well as in the mother country, enormous duties on certain descriptions of produce, some of which imposts we had occasion to treat of a few days ago, and which are exceedingly restrictive on Commerce. The prosperity enjoyed in the Spanish Colonies, therefore, would not at all answer American ideas of that word. Nor can we see in the fact that Spanish bondholders are unable to receive payment of their undisputed claims, any better proof of the prosperity of Spain herself. It is gratifying to learn from the French article now under consideration, that "the communications, and especially by railways, are extended over the whole of the country," but such information we believe is in the exclusive possession of the writer in the *Constitutionnel*; the generally accepted belief among those who have visited Spain being that that country is rather deficient than otherwise in the matter of railroads.

It is not alone commercial prosperity, however, by which to judge of the comparative efficacy of Monarchical and Republican Institutions. If such a standard were accepted as a basis of argument, we might, by comparison with the United States, show that the commercial advancement of Spain is the most shadowy of myths. There is more than this to be sought after by a people who desire to be great. There is the freedom of the Press and of speech, and the absence of governmental espionage—important items in the American idea of national happiness and prosperity. Spain and her colonies, weighed in the balance upon such tests as these, would be found to present extremely poor proofs of the superiority of Monarchical over Republican Institutions.

When, however, it is attempted to hold up the Church in Mexico as a point of union for the people, a vain and absurd idea is indulged in which cannot for a moment be sustained by proof. The Church in Mexico, being an engine of the despotism of any military dictator who, having the influence to reach executive power, has also the craft to pander to the bigotry of the clergy, presents no point of union except to those who are content to submit to the arbitrary caprice of priest-craft. There is nothing national about it; and its chief unpopularity comes of its being entirely inimical to Republicanism. As the writer very properly says, the Church in Mexico is wealthy and united. These are powerful elements of strength, and could have performed great things for the country. But has the Church in Mexico ever used its strength for the benefit of the people? Where are the monuments of its services? It lent its aid to the tyranny of Santa Anna, and is now doing the same for Zuloaga, with the object of crushing out liberal ideas. It seeks to do with Mexico what Spain does with all her colonies—namely, to keep her stationary and to obstruct her progress. If it seeks her commercial prosperity, it is of the kind which Spain desires for her colonists: a partial prosperity which will enrich the few who support and blindly obey the Church, while it depresses all other classes. It is a Church which aims at power to which it is not elected by the voice of the people. It may be—and we fear it is—that the Mexicans are unfit for any other kind of native rule; but such a system is entirely unfitted for this vicinity, and cannot exist so near the United States.

The *Constitutionnel* lays great stress on the "exterior influence" of Spain, and bases its observations on this head upon the union o the Spanish and French forces in Cochin China and upon the Spanish demonstrations against Mexico. These are but poor proofs, however of the influence of Spain abroad. The Emperor of France condescendingly pats Spain on the back, and permits her to send an insignificant force to Cochin China. He thus serves the double purpose of flattering Spanish pride and playing off another Catholic alliance against the Anglo-Prussian Protestant family union. Napoleon flatters Spain, with the object of using her, and not because he requires Spanish cannon or Spanish valor to aid him against Cochin China. And as to the "exterior influence" which Spain exhibits in the half a dozen guns of the *Berenguela* against poverty-stricken and disorganized Mexico, we do not believe that any nation, from Russia down to the Sandwich Islands, will be jealous of the honor which she may have acquired in that business.

The fact is, that few people in Europe—and least of all, the French—understand Republicanism. It may be that the Mexicans, like the French, are unfitted for Republican institutions, and are only to be ruled by the terrors of unbridled absolutism. But we do not think that Mexico should be pronounced totally incapable of profiting by the example of the United States until she shall have had an opportunity of living under a real Republic. This she cannot have while the Church is a dominant power in the country, serving as "a point of union" for every element of misgovernment, and for every idea that is opposed to Freedom or Progress.

Locomotive Engineers.

The fourth annual Convention of the Protective Association of Locomotive Engineers was held in Louisville, Ky., on the 10th ult. A State Convention of Locomotive Engineers was also held in Chicago on the 14th and 15th inst. The object of these and of previous meetings appears to have been to secure the passage of a law by the various State Legislatures providing for a commission to examine all locomotive engineers or drivers, as to their habits of life as well as to their experience and practical qualifications.

Associations of this nature, with a parade of promised public benefits as a popular bait, have too often been mere combinations of the employed against the employer to obtain higher wages. Nothing of this character, however, has appeared in the proceedings of the above Association. Neither is it akin to the English Association of Engine-drivers, which contemplates merely the social well-being of its members. Its design is reasonable and creditable; it proposes to elevate the moral and engineering requirements, and extend the legitimate sphere of the class, so that only those who can meet these conditions by saving railway property and enhancing public safety, shall be entitled to confidence and good pay.

The duties of the Engine-driver require not only skill, but judgment and scientific attainments in no mean degree. It is all very fine to say that he is a mere machine, and must obey orders—the fact is, there is money enough at his *mercy* to pay a handsome dividend. If he is a capable engineer, he can obey orders and still throw away twice his salary every day, and no counting-room official can possibly detect how he does it. If he is merely an incompetent laborer, he will throw it away anyhow. The supply of water, fuel and air to a boiler, in the proper way, at the right time, and with economical reference to grades, resistances, loads, speeds, stops, quality of fuel and cleanliness of boiler, the proper point of cut-off, the heating of feed-water, the prevention of waste steam at the safety-valves, the economical use of oil, the prevention of undue friction, the proper line, tightness and condition of the working parts, and many other scientific problems, cannot be successfully solved by raw, cheap laborers. Their solution involves thorough experience, a fair degree of skill in the machinist's trade, and a general knowledge of the properties of steam and the chemistry of combustion. Any good engineer can burn two or four cords of wood to perform the same work—just as he pleases. It is hardly necessary to say, in this connection, that no man of intemperate habits can be safely trusted for a moment with a locomotive. It appears, then, that the driving of engines is unlike most other trades in many particulars. A slow compositor will produce just as perfect a result, *when it is* set up and corrected, as a fast workman; the two are paid in proportion to the amount of work done, and their respective qualifications affect only themselves. But in driving an engine, the quality of the work, not its amount, is the standard of value. The result is not always the same, and it affects the principal far more than it affects the employe. Engineers cannot be rated and paid according to their respective competency, for no railway can afford to accept even gratuitous services which fall below a certain standard of competency.

Here then is an immediate opportunity for a kind of economy which does not depend on the precarious chances of experiments, but on that commercial shrewdness, which we are informed is the glory of our railway management. Whose business is it to inaugurate this economy? Whose chances of success are best? To whom is it a matter of the deepest interest? Has the time arrived when *employes* must urge legislative enactments to make owners look out for their own interests? It may be suggested that employes are hired to do the best they know how to do, and that this quality of service should be rigidly enacted. While it would not be prudent for this class of objectors to investigate the moral status of railway management too closely, it must be remembered that the establishment of a high standard of economy is at the option of engineers, and that if they agree among themselves to establish a low one, no other can be *exacted*. But if they are allowed to *share in their savings* of fuel, etc., over a certain average standard, their highest interests and honorable emulation will be enlisted in the company's service. Such a system has already been adopted with great success in France, and on some of our own roads. Nor does it interfere with that rigid, clock-work discipline, which is necessary to permanent economy. However much we may preach, entreat or threaten, no class of employes will make earnest special exertions to save the company's money, unless they can earn a special acknowledgment of such services. But as long as every dollar they can save above the average standard, brings a quarter into their own pockets, there will be no more vigilant guardians of the company's interests.

If, however, the engineers should be obliged to urge their cause before the civil authorities, how far can they better the public's interests and their own? What shall be the basis of the examination of engineers? Of course, a man's general reputation as a temperate citizen, as a skillful engineman, and his answers to any questions that may be propounded wil, in many cases, furnish approximate data for a satisfactory conclusion as to his merits,—that is all. Any sharp, talkative fellow, who could not drive an engine ten miles without "burning" it or "running it over," could post himself up to the requirements of a brilliant examination. But there are hundreds of careful and excellent enginemen who can get an almost miraculous amount of work out of an engine, but cannot for the life of them tell how they do it. Talking is not their trade; but in the long freezing Winter nights, when deep drifts obliterate the track, and the rails crack with intense cold, and the wheels clog and flounder in the dense snow, and the breath of the iron-horse grows faint, and its pulsations far between, then, as their thoughtful eye scans the steam-guage and the water-level, and their practised ear catches each puff and click, and their skillful hands adjust the levers, till they arrive safely at their journey's end,—then they are passing such an examination as cannot be elicited by nor expressed in words. A vast amount of trouble, injustice, hard feeling and dissatisfaction, would necessarily attend the verbal examination of engineers. The only fair test of their merits is what they *do*, month after month, and a well-ordered system of rewards is pretty certain to call out the highest order of skill and faithfulness. If Railway Companies take no action in this matter, they are likely to be involved in all the misfortunes of an intestine war, besides losing the immediate benefit of the personal interest of operatives in their welfare.

The Death of Mr. Whitney.—We alluded several days since to a statement in one of our exchanges that the late Mr. S. S. Whitney died in consequence of having had his windpipe perforated by his attendant physician. At that time, and upon such a knowledge of the facts as seemed to us to warrant the denial, we pronounced this statement a calumnious falsehood.

It will be seen by our report in another column that the subject engaged the attention of the Academy of Medicine, at its meeting on Wednesday night, and that Dr. Green, the physician referred to, was called upon to state the history of his connection with the case. We give his statement in full. It seems that Mr. Whitney, at the time of his death, was under the care of Dr. Mott and Dr. Beales, two distinguished members of the profession in the City, and that he had been so for over a week. Dr. Green's treatment, while Mr. W. was under his care, is given in detail, and will enable every reader, whether professional or not, to decide for himself upon the truth or falsehood of the rumor so industriously circulated concerning the perforation of the windpipe.

If there is any mystery about the cause of Mr. Whitney's death, it certainly now devolves upon his attendant physicians to explain it. As they had exclusive charge of his case, and also of the *post mortem* examination, neither Dr. Green or any of his friends being present, they must be in possession of ample materials for such an exposition.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Legislation for Brooklyn—Premonitions of Death to the Williamsburg Assessment Commission—Swill Milk—One Bill Past Both Houses—Speaker's and Clerk's Appointments, &c., &c.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

The Bank Superintendent's Report, of which you published an abstract this morning, was laid on the Speaker's desk this afternoon. The Comptroller's, of which you will probably publish an abstract to-morrow, is not yet forthcoming.

Gentlemen of Kings County—attention! Senator Spinola in the Senate, and General Duryea in the House, to-day presented petitions of exceeding interest to Brooklyn. The petitioners pray for the appointment of Commissioners whose duty it shall be to enter into a contract with the Long Island Railroad Company and to make and collect an assessment on property benefited by the discontinuance of steam, by the Company named, on Atlantic-street. The proposition is for the payment of $125,000 to the Long Island Company, the amount to be assessed on the Atlantic-street vicinity. The petitioners are A. H. Washburn, Journeay & Burnham, B. Stephens, John D. Cocks, Richard F. Hager, S. M. Alferd, James Cruikshank, all of Atlantic-street.

Senator Spinola's bill, introduced yesterday, in regard to the Williamsburg Improvement Commission, is the same one that passed the Senate last year and failed in the House. It proposes to bring that celebrated Commission to a conclusion, and to lay it a cold corpus on the pavement on the 1st day of May next; it gives them five dollars a day for one hundred days' service, and two dollars a day for the rest of their service; the Common Council to designate Assessors to conclude any unfinished job at the expiration of their official terms, and to receive no pay for their labor of charity. The gentlemen who lose their heads by this bill are Alden J. Spooner, Daniel B. Hasbrouck and Thomas Cotrell. Begging their pardon, it will be a good job for Brooklyn, I really believe, to bring this long-standing Commission to a natural and final settlement.

Among the petitions presented in the Assembly to-day was one from John T. Hildreth, of Brooklyn, praying for an act making the sale of swill milk a penal offence and the adulteration of pure milk a misdemeanor. A resolution offered by Mr. Conklin was adopted, requesting the Comptroller of your City to report the City assessments from 1854 to 1858 inclusive. Dr. Childs moved for a report from your Board of Education for certain facts connected with the New-York High School. Adopted. The day brought forth one bill which was conceived only this morning. Heretofore it has been the custom for members to receive from the clerk orders for stationery to the value of $30 for each member, by presenting which anywhere in Albany, the stationery was delivered over. Comptroller Church saw a bit of stealing here; perceiving that some gentlemen, on getting their orders were straightway economical as to stationery, and selling their orders for cash, whereupon the Comptroller issues a circular to the effect that no stationery will be paid for that is not bought at the Comptroller's Office—where, the whisper goes, a supply has already been laid in and that certain subordinate officers in that office will be none the poorer for the sale thereof. To straighten all out, a bill was offered in the Assembly which provides that the Clerks of Senate and Assembly, shall, when applied to by persons entitled to stationery, &c., draw orders for the same, upon such persons as they may elect. It was passed unanimously, and in another hour the Senate had concurred in it.

This picks out the eye of the following extract from the *Statesman* of this evening:

A Family Re nion.—Mr. Charles S. Spencer is a Member of Assembly from the City of New-York. Mr. N. D. Spencer is a Page in the Assembly, having charge of the sales of stationery to the members. Mr. Spence Spencer is a clerk in the Comptroller's department, and furnishes stationery to the Stationery Page in the Assembly. These are all brothers. It is seldom that official positions bring about such a reunion of kindred.

There was a sensation when the Clerk of the Assembly announced his appointments to-day, as follows:

Journal Clerk—Cornelius S. Underwood, of Cayuga County.

Deputy Clerks—Luther Caldwell, of Rockland; Abel Godard, of St. Lawrence; Laurin L. Rose, of Wayne; Philander L. Jennings, of Sag Harbor, Long Island.

Assistant to the Journal Clerk—Jerome A. Lake, of Livingston.

Clerk's Messenger—Thomas F. Hardy.

Bank Messenger—Daniel W. Merchant.

And after a hearty plate of soup, several scores of gentlemen, who saw the sign of their fate in the above, departed for their homes.

The Kings County Delegation had labored hard to obtain the appointment of Poftmaster of the Assembly for Mr. Jacob Stryker, but it was of no use. The Wester Counties were confident that it was wasting an office to give it to a city, while the appointment of a gentlemen from the rural districts told so much more upon the people. Besides, the New-York Delegation insisted that Mt. Stevens, a Caucus recipient of honors, was really a Kings County man, though hailing from New-York. This is not strictly true, though the reasons for appointing him did indeed lie mostly on the far side of the East River. Brooklyn enjoys a Page, however; and Suffolk County comes up strong with Page and a Deputy Clerkship. The Speaker meanwhile has enjoyed a delightful season of refreshing excitement for a couple of days past. The avenues to his room at Congress Hall have been solidly packed with orphans and their friends, while almost the entire Assembly and all its acquaintances have lain in wait for his appearance to press a candidate for something. Everything, but the Committees, is now settled.

It is doubtful if any Harbor Master will throw up his commission, for fear that the passage of the bill introduced this morning by Senator Ames will deprive him of an honest remuneration for his services:

"Senator Ames gave notice of a bill, which he purposes to introduce, relative to the Harbor Masters of the port of New-York. It is to provide that it shall not be lawful for any of the said Harbor Masters to employ a deputy, or any other person, to perform or discharge the duties of Harbor Master, under the penalty of a forfeiture of his office; and the Governor shall remove from office any Harbor Masters who shall employ a deputy, or any other person to perform such duties. Any Harbor Master who shall charge or receive any other than the legal fees established by law, or shall take or receive any money, goods or valuable things directly or indirectly for services as Harbor Master, shall forfeit his office and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned not more than two years nor less than six months."

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The Senate fixed the hour of noon on Wednesday for the Executive sessions.

Mr. Brandreth introduced a bill exempting publishers of newspapers and periodicals from the libel law, unless it is proved that they circulated the matter with a malicious intent.

Messrs. Ely and Laflin were appointed to act with the Committee on Commerce on matters of quarantine.

ASSEMBLY......Albany, Thursday, Jan. 6.

BILLS NOTICED FOR INTRODUCTION.

By Mr. Gover, to compel the redemption of of country bank-notes at par in New-York.

By Mr. Spencer, to reorganize the Almshouse Department in New-York.

By Mr. Rutherford, to repeal all the liquor laws in the State.

By Mr. Van Horn, to repeal the International Bridge act.

By Mr. Smith, of New-York, to amend the law relative to the Washington Market ground.

By Mr. Conkling, to provide for the election of Inspectors of Elections in New-York.

By Mr. N. A. Child, to amend the excise laws of New-York.

BILLS PASSED BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

For the payment of the Postage of Members, and requiring the Clerks to give Stationery Orders on any person designated by those entitled to them.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Messrs. Law and Spencer, for Registry Laws.

A motion to refer the above to a Special Committee, was lost, by 56 to 34.

Mr. Conkling introduced a resolution requiring a report from the Comptroller of the City of New-York of the amount of all assessments from 1854 to 1858, which was carried.

Mr. S. S. Childs introduced a resolution requiring a report as to the expenses of the Free Schools in New-York City.

Mr. Rutherford introduced a concurrent resolution to petition Congress to make all Postmasters elective by the people. Laid over.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made:

Postmaster—Hugh McGee, of Steuben. Assistant-Postmaster—James H. Wilds, of Columbia. Journal-Clerk—C. S. Underwood, of Cayuga. Deputies—Luther Caldwell, of Rockland; A. Godard, of St. Lawrence; L. L. Ross, of Wayne; P. R. Jennings, of Long Island, and J. A. Lake, of Livingston.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Evening Services at Trinity Church—The Feast of the Epiphany.—Trinity Church was brilliantly illuminated last evening and filled to overflowing by portions of the congregations of probably every Episcopal Church in this City and neighborhood, and many others not communicants, who were curious to see the interior of the edifice by candle-light, and take part in the interesting ceremonies. The occasion was the celebration of the feast of the Epiphany, in commemoration of the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. The Christmas evergreens were still entwined around the pillars, pulpit and projections of the Church, and over the chancel, into which floods of light streamed, were the words inscribed in letters of evergreen on a white background, "Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace, good will towards men." High above the organ, which is at the eastern end of the Church, a calcium light was fixed, and its rays streamed downward into the body of the Church like those of the Star in the East before the eyes of the three wise men. Numerous candelabra were stationed throughout the Church. They were rudely constructed of wood for the occasion; the church having never been lighted before, there were no preparations for illumination in it. In spite of the number of the candles which lighted the lower portions of the church brilliantly, the arches of the roof were bathed in darkness, and the contrast did not detract from the solemnity of the scene. The doors were opened and the church was half full long before 7 o'clock, the hour announced. At that hour the chimes were rung, and at 7½ o'clock, when the services began, the aisles were crowded with ladies and gentlemen who were unable to obtain seats. Sergeant Croft and a portion of the Mayor's Squad, aided the Sexton in the discharge of his duties. Bishop Potter and more than twenty clergymen in their robes, were present. The Rev. Drs. Haight, Price, Turner, and others, read the service, which was frequently interspersed with singing. The Rev. Dr. Higbee preached the sermon. His text was from Isaiah, xlix., 13: "Sing, oh Heavens, and be joyful, oh Earth, and break forth into singing ye mountains; for the Lord hath comforted his people, and hath mercy on his afflicted." This and similar passages, he said, identified, or tended to identify, the Redeemer with the Creator. The lesson here was that he who trusted in Christ trusted also in his Creator. In the second place, the catholic design of the Gospel of Jesus Christ was indicated by this invocation; through Christ, God gave comfort to his people. Thirdly, this invocation presented the Messiah as the restorer of the harmony of creation. The Creator had been made manifest to us, but how many acted as if this were not so? The preacher dwelt upon the prevalence of infidelity in high places, among the judges and rulers of the land. But we lived in an age of light. The light of God's own day-star was upon the world and upon us. We should all be glad of it, and every heart should join in the songs of gratitude which had echoed through this temple. He trusted they did rejoice; but whether they did or not, the light was there—we could not blot it from the skies; we could not hide ourselves from its benign, thorough and searching beams; we must stand or fall by it in time and in eternity. After the sermon a collection was taken up in behalf of the West African Mission, and the highly impressive services were brought to a close.

American Institute Mechanics' Club—Steam on the Canals, and Motors.—At the weekly meeting of the Mechanics' Club, on Wednesday evening, there were several Engineers present, and the subjects of "Steam Canal Navigation" and "Motors" were discussed. It was stated that all attempts, hitherto made, to use other than horse power on the canals had failed. Mr. Henry, of Flushing, exhibited his model of a canal-steamer. He has just returned with it from Buffalo, where he has explained its powers to numerous canalmen. It has an Archimedean screw of four blades, inclosed in a cylindric rim, which is fastened to them. They revolve under the stern in a hollowed way, deepening gradually to the screw's place, and form a partially double boat. In action this screw drives the water directly without lateral commotion. The bow of the boat, instead of being round below water, is made sharp, and does not raise the waves to the injury of the Canal Banks. Boats of this description, 96 feet long, propelled by engines of 40-horse power, carrying a cargo and tugging at the same time other loaded boats, will make five miles an hour. The speed by ordinary horse-power is from 1¼ to 1½ miles per hour. The cost of steam is so much less that it is estimated that one of Mr. Henry's boats will do the work of three on the old plan. The next subject taken up was that of new experiments in steam—those in particular recently made at Cherbourg by the Count De la Taille des Essarts, from which it appears that by a mixture of carbonic oxide and carbonated hydrogen, burned in the furnace instead of coal, one third of the fuel is saved, and this without any smoke. The doctrine of Mr. Soule, of Manchester, was then considered. For every horse-power communicated to the piston of an engine there is removed from the steam, and utilized, heat enough to give one pound of water—423° according to the Fahrenheit scale—that at 20 pounds' pressure per square inch, steam is condensed at the rate of 5 1-100 cubic feet for every 10 horse-power, or 52 cubic feet for every 100 horse-power, or inversely proportional to the volume containing the steam. No clothing of the cylinder can prevent this condensation. It was asserted, as a proven fact, that steam driven from the boilers throughout a ship will put out fire. Compartments in steamers were advocated. They have already saved ships and lives. A ship dependent for safety on her skin alone is like an animal whose blood will all run out of a single hole. The club adjourned to next Wednesday.

American Institute.—A stated monthly meeting of this Institute was held last evening at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. The rooms were crowded to excess, in consequence of a proposition made by one of the members at the last monthly meeting of the Institute. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved, reports were made by the Trustees, Corresponding Secretary, and by the Managers of the late Fair, which were approved and ordered on file. Mr. Hathaway called up his proposition to reduce the salaries, as proposed by him. In doing so he deprecated any unkind feeling to any of the officers. A debate ensued, in which General Hall, Mr. Bunting, Mr. Greisenhainer, Mr. Iaquis and Dr. Reese participated. Loud calls were made for the question, which was to reject the proposition to reduce the salaries. The question being taken it was carried unanimously. Mr. Greisenhainer called up his amendment to the By-Laws, making the Trustees *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers, and electing twenty members in addition, ten to serve one year and ten to serve two years, and on each succeeding election to elect ten Managers to serve for two years. Carried unanimously. The Institute then adjourned. After the adjournment, an informal meeting was held to take into consideration the subject of nominating Officers and Committees for the ensuing year. A Committee of thirteen was appointed to nominate a ticket, to be submitted to a meeting to be called at an early day.

The Rutgers Institute Lectures—Poem by Mr. Pierce.—A large audience assembled on Wednesday evening at Rutgers-street Church, (the Rev. Dr. Krebs',) to hear the third lecture of the Course from Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., who had announced as his subject, "The Human Races in America." After waiting with commendable patience beyond the hour appointed, a dispatch was received from Professor H. (who had left the City in the morning) that, on account of the irregularity of the trains from New-Haven, he would not be able to fulfil his engagement. The audience were at once reconciled to their disappointment when it was announced that Mr. Henry M. Pierce—the popular Principal of Rutgers Institute—would read to them an origpoem, prepared for another occasion, but cheerfully submitted to the present, under the embarrassing circumstances in which both audience and managers had been placed. Mr. Pierce was introduced to his auditory by the Rev. Dr. Krebs, and read his poem on "True Independence," a subject which he treated with much life and beauty—his pleasant conceits and flowing stanzas calling forth repeated expressions of approval from the whole assembly. The poem embraced within its range the life of man in both his individual and national relations. It was well sustained throughout, and in many parts replete with fine imagery—as where, in human progress, Nature and Art are made to unite for man's pleasure and profit. Mr. Pierce retired amid much applause, and, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Van Norman, the thanks of the assembly were voted him with a hearty unanimity, for his prompt relief and the rich entertainment of the evening.

Board of Aldermen—The City Inspectorship.—There was no quorum at 5 P. M. yesterday, and the Board was declared adjourned to Monday. It was understood that the absence of members was occasioned by the fact that the Mayor had sent in the name of a new City Inspector, and that the majority of the Board was not prepared to confirm the nomination. Dr. Foster is the nominee of the Mayor, but who Dr. Foster is, nobody seems to know. The communication of the Mayor containing the nomination will not be opened until the next meeting, and there are indications that then the nomination will not be confirmed. The Aldermen complain that the Mayor has not consulted them with regard to the appointment, and some of them intimate their determination to "teach him a lesson."

Police Commissioners.—A New Precinct.—The Police Commissioners held a secret session at 3 P. M. yesterday. The Mayor's Squad was abolished, and in its stead a new precinct, to be called "the City Hall Precinct," was established. Capt. Leonard, with 41 men, including those now attached to the Mayor's Squad and the six men who are detailed at Judge Welsh's court, will constitute the force of the new precinct. The Board unanimously concurred in the new arrangement. No other business of importance transpired, and the Board adjourned. The Board will meet hereafter every Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

New Counterfeit.—Last night a young man entered a drug-store in Pearl street, and made a small purchase, for which he tendered in payment a $5 bill on the Central Bank of Baltimore, Md. The Doctor, on examining the bill, thought it had a very suspicious appearance, and accordingly interrogated the young man as to its genuineness. He made unsatisfactory answers, and finally ran out of the store, closely followed by the proprietor. He was pursued for several blocks, and finally made his escape. The bills have a very dark appearance: on the left is a portrait of a female, in a sitting posture, with a rake in her hand; above and below her, are the letters V.; on the right, is an allegorical representation of Neptune, Summer, and Mercury. W. L. Richardson, Cashier, and John Clark, President.

The Unscalped Noblemen.—Lords Cavendish and Grosvenor, and the Hon. Mr. Ashley, whose reported scalping by the Blackfeet Indians caused something of a sensation a few weeks ago, are now in New-York. So far from having been scalped, they did not even encounter any Indians at all in their ramblings across the prairies; but they shot several buffaloes, and one of them bought an Indian's scalp, which he is taking home as a trophy. They will remain in this country some six weeks longer, when they will return home.

A Deputy Comptroller appointed.—William E. Warren, Esq., formerly head book-keeper in the office of the Erie Rail Road Company and an experienced accountant, was yesterday appointed Deputy Comptroller by Mr. Haws. Mr. Allen, who has been acting as Deputy Comptroller gave way at the request of the Comptroller. Political antecedents Mr. Warren has not, and it is claimed that he has been appointed solely on the ground of competency.

Church Movement.—The Norfolk-street Baptist Church find it necessary to make some provision for the up-town part of their congregation. They will open a new preaching-place on Sunday afternoon, at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. Dr. Armitage will preach there at 3 o'clock every Sabbath, except the first, in each month.

Young Men's Christian Union.—The Rev. Dr. Chapin will deliver, this evening, at Clinton Hall, before the Young Men's Christian Union, a new lecture on "The Orders of Nobility." The subject, without doubt, will be treated with ability, and the lecturer's reputation will attract a large and intelligent audience.

Fire on Ship-board.—The alarm of fire for the 8th District at noon yesterday proceeded from a fire on board the propeller *Potomiska*. The fire was extinguished before it had got under much headway. The *Potomiska* belongs to the New-Bedford line of propellers.

Explosion in a Percussion-Cap Factory.—An explosion occurred yesterday in the percussion-cap factory of T. Goldmark, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue. Mary Corbitt, a young woman employed in the factory, was dangerously burned.

THE LOSS OF THE VANDERBILT.

Description of the Wreck on Fisher's Island—Sufferings of the Passengers—A Night on the Beach—Conveyance of the Passengers to Stonington—Loss Estimated at $200,000.

The steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, Captain Frazee, of the Stonington line, left New-York on Monday at 4 o'clock P. M., with 75 passengers, and a larger assorted freight than usual, consisting of dry goods, cotton, wool, flour, and leather. There were only 15 ladies among the passengers, and fortunately only four children; the remainder were gentlemen, many of them being well-known merchants belonging to Providence and Boston. The freight was mostly consigned to Providence.

A strong N. E. wind, which prevailed during the day, with an overcast sky, gave indications of an approaching snow-storm, but in all such cases it is safer to risk a passage eastward than in the opposite direction, as there is a chance of running away from the storm. The *Vanderbilt* accordingly proceeded on her way down the Sound, going at the usual rate of speed until toward midnight, when it became so dark that it was necessary to proceed with more caution, and she was run at a diminished rate of speed, the lead being occasionally thrown to verify the position of the steamer. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning the snow-storm, which had set in at New-York at 7 o'clock P. M., overtook the *Vanderbilt*, in all its fury. It had been blowing a gale directly ahead, and now the atmosphere was filled with the driving snow. It was so thick the pilot could scarcely discern the nearest object upon the deck, much less anything in the direction the boat was steering. The pilots, who on ordinary occasions take watch and watch, were all at their posts, and consulted with Captain Frazee as to the best course to be pursued. A strong ebb tide was setting out through the Race, the gale howled through the top-work and rigging of the steamer, while the snow blinded any one who attempted to turn his face to windward.

About 1½ A. M. the increase of a short, chopping sea admonished those on board the *Vanderbilt* that they were approaching the Race; there was no alternative but to go ahead, although they did so with extreme caution, keeping under moderate headway, and frequently getting a cast of the lead to determine the depth of the water and the nature of the bottom, by which experienced pilots can easily determine the position of the vessel. At 2 o'clock A. M. they sounded, and found thirty fathoms, hard bottom. This was the first positive intimation of danger. Had the bottom been soft they would have proceeded on the regular course, satisfied that they had not run up their distance, and that the steamer was in channel-way. The steam was now slowed down, so as to give little more than steerage-way to the steamer. Meantime the anchors were got ready, and a range of both chains was overhauled for use in an emergency. Not a light could be discerned, and, with the increase of other difficulties, the storm seemed to rage with redoubled fury. The lead was cast again in fifteen fathoms, and a rocky bottom was found; at the next cast it shoaled to six fathoms. The engine was immediately stopped, and both anchors were let go at once. The steamer, however, forged ahead, and, notwithstanding some forty fathoms of chain were paid out, one of the chains snapped off when the strain came upon it, and, continuing to go ahead, the steamer brought up upon the rocks. It was now 2½ A. M. No land could be seen, every surrounding object being enveloped in impenetrable darkness.

The ease with which the *Vanderbilt* struck, however, caused no feeling of alarm, although the passengers arose and came on deck to ascertain the extent of the danger. The steamer, in a short time, swung round broadside to the beach, and as she rose and fell by the action of the sea she was thrown further up. Everything in the gentlemen's cabin was now brought up in the ladies' saloon. Here arrangements were made for serving breakfast, and at 7 o'clock all the passengers were supplied with a comfortable meal.

At daylight they found the steamer had struck upon the west end of Fisher's Island, within eighty rods of the point. Had the *Vanderbilt* gone that distance further nothing could have saved her from going to pieces immediately, and all hands would have probably perished, as this is the roughest part of the whole Island, where the current from the ocean meets that of the Sound, and large rocks project in all directions. Upon discovering how narrowly they had escaped almost certain death, a feeling of gratitude pervaded every heart. The pilots on reaching the shore made their way through the snow-drifts to the life-boat station, which providentially was within a short distance. The door was broken open, and a fire kindled in the stove. Meantime Mr. David Crowley went to a hay-stack, and brought several armfuls of hay which was scattered over the floor of the house, to absorb the moisture and render the place more comfortable for the women and children. Arrangements were now made for landing the passengers. Mattresses and bedding were brought from the steamer in large quantities, and spread over the floor. Provisions and fuel were also brought ashore, and by 10 o'clock every person was safely landed, and comfortably housed in the Government life station.

There was not a word of complaint from any passenger, male or female—the ladies in particular manifesting the utmost heroism throughout the trying scene. Captain Frazee was the last man to leave the boat; by his calm and seamanlike manner he inspired confidence, and a willing obedience to every command, and his praise was everywhere celebrated among the passengers. When every person was safely ashore, Captain Frazee also left the steamer, and as he did so he was greeted with three cheers by the passengers and crew. Impressed with gratitude for their deliverance, and for their comparatively comfortable condition, in one of the most terrific of storms, the passengers spontaneously engaged in prayer and singing of hymns, in which every one appeared heartily to join.

Mr. David Crowley, the freight clerk of the boat (who, it will be remembered, was one of the only two persons saved in the disaster to the steamer *Lexington*,) now volunteered, with four or five others, to go in search of assistance. The nearest farm house—that of Mr. Noyes—was three miles distant, but the dreadful severity of the storm, and the heavy snow-drifts, caused three of the number to give out before they had accomplished half the distance, and they returned. Mr. Crowley and his companion, however succeeded in reaching Mr. Noyes' house, where they were most hospitably received, and a warm dinner was set before them, which they enjoyed with enhanced appetite after their tedious tramp. Mr. Crowley, who is now over forty years of age, and has always been engaged on the Sound steamers, says he never before saw so terrific a snow-storm.

Having explained the situation of the shipwrecked passengers, he made arrangements to have two ox-teams got ready to go to the beach after the women and children. Upon arriving at the point, the passengers deemed it highly imprudent to attempt to remove them in the midst of such a storm, and a vote was accordingly taken to remain where they were for the night.

Additional bedding was now obtained from the steamer. Abundance of provisions was procured, also the necessary fuel to keep up a good fire. In this manner they spent the night. The house, however, which was apparently built to accommodate only an ordinary vessel's crew, was found inconveniently small when the passengers attempted to dispose of themselves for the night. A portion of the building was partitioned off for the use of the ladies, the gentlemen occupying the remainder, and taking watch and watch to keep a good fire going. This house, like all *extensive* Government works, was no doubt built by contract; the frame of the building was the best part of it, the sides being covered with shingles nailed upon slats, leaving numerous openings, through which the wind blew and snow drifted at pleasure, keeping up a refreshing state of ventilation. By the frequent stirring of the fire, and the addition of fuel every few minutes, a comfortable warmth was preserved. The Captain, officers and crew slept on board the boat.

About one o'clock the *Plymouth* passed down the Sound, and lights were displayed, with the hope of attracting the attention of those on board. The lights were noticed, but they knew nothing of the wreck until their arrival at Stonington. Early on Wednesday morning Mr. Noyes' ox teams were set to work to carry the baggage and passengers to Westharbor, where fishing smacks were obtained to convey them to Stonington. The United States revenue cutter *Campbell* arrived at the wreck, and sent a Lieutenant on shore to inquire into the condition of the passengers. They secured the two or three letter bags that were at the house, and departed. If the accounts of some of the officers are correct, there was no offer of assistance made, and no particular solicitude manifested in behalf of the unfortunate passengers. They were all safely transported across the Island, and carried to Stonington by the fishing smacks. At Stonington an extra train was put at their service, and passengers and baggage were sent forward, and reached Boston at a late hour on Monday night.

During the sojourn of the passengers upon the Island, a meeting was held in which Captain Frazee and officers were fully exonerated from all blame for the accident, and their conduct eulogised in the highest degree. While superintending the transfer of the passengers, Capt. Frazee was taken ill, and had to be conveyed to the farm-house on the Island, where he still lies, too unwell to be removed.

The vessel, in the opinion of Capt. Frazee, will be a total loss, though the machinery may be possibly got out. She is valued at about $150,000, and is not insured. She had just been repaired at a great expense. She is eleven years old, and has probably conveyed more freight and passengers over the route than any other boat on the line. A schooner has been sent down with all the appliances necessary to save the machinery and furniture of the boat. Capt. Stone of the *Plymouth Rock* visited the scene of the disaster in his steamer, and afterwards made arrangements to have the cargo unloaded. It will be saved in good condition, unless very stormy weather comes on, and sent to its destination from Stonington. The *Plymouth Rock* and the *Commodore* will now form the line for the Winter.

CITY POLITICS.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION FOR 1859—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND TREASURER—CONTESTED SEATS.

The members elect of the Democratic General Committee for 1859 met at Tammany Hall last evening for organization. There was a full attendance. Richard P. Connolly, of the Twenty-first Ward, was chosen temporary Chairman, and William M. Gilchrist, of the Ninth Ward, and C. Bainbridge Smith, of the Seventeenth Ward, were appointed temporary Secretaries. The delegates were then called by Wards, and it was found that there were six contested seats—one in the First Ward, four in the Fifth, and one in the Twenty-second. By a unanimous vote, each Ward was referred to a Committee, whose duty it would be to produce harmony among the disputants. Failing this, the Committee were directed to report the facts, and one contestant on either side from each Ward would then be selected, and would be heard on the merits of his claims for fifteen minutes.

The Committee then proceeded to the election of officers. Mr. I. V. Fowler was unanimously chosen Chairman of the General Committee for 1859; and Joseph M. Marsh, of the Fifteenth Ward, was elected Treasurer. The remainder of the organization was postponed until the question of the contested seats had been determined. After a Committee of five had been appointed to revise the By-laws, the meeting adjourned to next Thursday.

REGULARS' AND PEOPLES' COMMITTEES.

UNITED ACTION AND ADDRESS TO THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

The divergent Anti-Tammany organizations met through their respective General Committees last night—the Regulars' at No. 163 Bowery, and the Peoples' at Mozart Hall, Broadway. The former had for its Chairman Mr. Genet, and after adopting the subjoined address, adjourned *sine die*. Subsequently its members joined the People's Committee, of which Mr. Brisley was Chairman. And when the People's had dissolved in like manner, both consolidated under the Chairmanship of Mr. Brisley, and adopted conjointly the address already mentioned. The following is the substance of the address:

The document is directed to the Democratic electors of the City of New-York, and sets out with the declaration that the Sachems of Tammany have, by their repeated offences against the principles of the party, become "a rotten trunk which it is necessary to cure or lop off." The address apologizes for the antagonistic organizations, upon the ground of an earnest desire to save to the National Democracy "our noble local party, ere it be lost to them forever." Acting under this conviction, the Peoples' and Regulars' declare that they chose an election entirely local in which to test their strength, so that they might not jeopardize the State or National party success. The address then enlarges upon the strength of the Tammany organization, notwithstanding which, the regulars reduced its vote from 41,000 in November to 17,000 in December. From these premises the address concludes that a large majority of the City Democracy repudiate and condemn the Tammany misrule. It regrets that this unmistakable expression of popular condemnation has had no immediate effect. "No sooner," says the address, "had the result of the election been announced, than, in a body, '*ten all told*,' they flew to the Federal capital 'for a redress of grievances,' looking to office as the only political sentiment which influences men's political actions, they sought the Executive power of coercion by which to break us down." The address goes on to denounce Tammany, under its present chiefs, which, it says, if deprived of office and the means of dispensing it to her followers, will cease to exist as a political institution. The Regulars, finally, having no other course left, resolve to strengthen their organization, which they believe can beat both Tammany and the Republicans combined. They declare it to be their fixed purpose to allow the people to be heard on all occasions—without any exclusion, and without exacting implicit obedience to the behest of leaders. In carrying out this principle, they deem it essential that every election District shall be represented; and that the basis of representation may be reduced to so small a body that it will be impossible for the representative not to know and respond to the wishes of his constituents. With these views the address concludes by presenting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we again express our regret that the causes which led us at the late election to take an independent stand against the continued rule of the Sachems of Tammany Hall still continue. We had anticipated some concession to the expressed will of the people by the adoption of a liberal policy, so that the people and not the Sachems should govern the organization of the party. Instead, however, they have issued the same programme, which has secured the return of the same dynasty to power for 1859, and the Democracy thus being without representation, have no recourse left but a continuance of hostilities, which is now renewed with increased energy and determination.

Resolved, That the two Anti-Tammany General Committees heretofore known as the General Committee of Regulars, and the Peoples' General Committee, shall cease from and after the adoption of these resolutions, and that a General Committee to represent both organizations shall be chosen for the year 1859, in the manner as hereafter designated.

Resolved, That the several Ward Associations and Societies be consolidated in the same way, and that hereafter the Central Committee shall not recognize as regular any separate or independent Ward organization not emanating from its call.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the new consolidated General Committee for the year 1859 to propose a plan forthwith for the creation of Associations of enrolled Democrats in each Election District, as the basis for future Primary Elections, which plan shall give to every Democrat who may recognize our cause an opportunity to vote and to secure a fair canvass of the result.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican electors of this City who are opposed to the continuation of the exclusive and Anti-Democratic course of the few men who assume the authority to govern the party, are hereby recommended to meet at the times and places hereafter named, to select by ballot one delegate to represent such Election District, in a General Committee for the year 1859, and five delegates to represent each Election District of the Ward to a Ward Committee for the year 1859.

Resolved, That as the organization of the several Election District Associations cannot take place until after the action of the new General Committee, the Democracy of the several Wards shall elect by general ticket as many delegates to the General Committee as there are Election Districts in the Ward, such delegates to be chosen so as to secure, as far as practicable, a representation to the people of each of said Districts.

Resolved, That the Committee of Conference, after full consultation with the people of the several Wards and their representatives to the two General Committees, are hereby empowered to choose the judges of the election in the first instance, and for the present election; but that hereafter such Inspectors shall be chosen by the several District Associations to be provided for by the new General Committee.

Resolved, That such election shall be held on Monday, Jan. 10, at the several places hereafter designated, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M., under the direction of the following-named Inspectors; and the General Committee thus chosen shall meet for organization at Mozart Hall, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; and the several Ward Committees shall meet at the places where the polls are held, for organization, on Monday, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Speeches were made by Ex-Mayor Wood and others, and, at about 10½ o'clock the meeting adjourned.

THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1859.

The Democratic Whig General Committee for 1859 was duly organized on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, at Thorp's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. At an early hour there was a large attendance in the lobby, and when the time for the meeting arrived every seat in the large room was occupied. David Webb, of the Twenty-first Ward, was elected temporary Chairman, and R. C. Guyer, of the Seventh, Secretary. A call of the Wards having been made, and the delegates showing certificates of election admitted, it was then, on motion, resolved that the Committee go into election for permanent officers for the ensuing year, when, at the suggestion of the Chair, Hiram Ketchum, Esq., of the Eighteenth Ward, was unanimously elected by acclamation, followed by hearty cheers and the warmest enthusiasm by all the house.

Messrs E. H. Brown, of the Twelfth Ward, and Benjamin L. Quigg, of the First, were in like manner elected Vice-Chairmen; R. C. Guyer and John P. Dodge, Recording Secretaries; Wm. J. Jennings, Treasurer; David Webb, Corresponding Secretary.

The President not being present, Vice-President Brown was conducted to the Chair, which he accepted in a very appropriate speech.

The President then appointed a Committee on By-Laws, and one for the purpose of informing Mr. Ketchum of his election. The Committee then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, 18th inst., (the anniversary night of the birth of Daniel Webster,) when a full house will no doubt be in attendance, to complete the further organization of the Committee, receive their newly-elected President, and listen to the opening address of the Old Guard, which it is expected will be of a character worthy of the man, and the high position he has been called upon to fill.

KING'S COUNTY AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1859.

The American General Committee met on Wednesday evening and elected officers for the ensuing year. There were two tickets, the contest being between those opposed and those in favor of a union with the Republican party. The Union ticket was elected by a handsome mrjority. The following are the officers:

President—James A. Brunt.
Vice-Presidents—Henry D. Peck, Wm. H. M. Donald.
Secretary—John Q. Adams.
Treasurer—Alfred Dorland.

From Honduras.

The bark *Carib*, Captain Freeman, arrived at Boston Jan. 4, bringing advices from Omoa to Nov. 20, and from Truxillo to Dec. 10. There is no news of importance. The country remained tranquil, and there is nothing of a political character to report.

It has been stated in recent reports of the movements of the schooner *Susan* and the fillibusters, that they contemplated, before they were shipwrecked, landing near Omoa, and proceeding across the country of Honduras to Leon, in Nicaragua, in which expedition they were to be joined by certain partisans and a portion of the people of the former country in conquering Nicaragua. Captain Freeman states that when he left nothing was then known of the *Susan* or of the projected invasion, and, in fact, he was entirely ignorant of the whole matter until he reached this port to-day. The inhabitants had heard nothing which gave them cause to suspect such a movement, and, of course, the whole story relating to the fusion of the fillibusters with the people of Honduras against Nicaragua is wholly without foundation. Such a movement would be hostile to the well-known sentiments of the whole land, and opposed to the policy which has heretofore been adopted by the President of Honduras and his advisers.

The feeling there is strong against all Americans, and especially those who visited the country for any but commercial purposes. The latter generally reside on or near the coast. In the interior the Americans are still more feared, and their presence not at all agreeable, owing to strong prejudices which very naturally exists against the active and energetic races of the North.

There had been very heavy rains in the interior.

St. Domingo.—The Paris *Union* says: "It may be remembered that three years ago Soulouque suddenly invaded the territory of the Dominican Republic. He was beaten, and a short time after an armistice was concluded between him and Santana, under the guarantee of France and England. That armistice expires on Feb. 15 next, and Soulouque has already denounced it to the Government of San Domingo. War is, therefore, considered probable, and Santana is said to be very actively preparing for it."

Lieutenant Isaac G. Strain—His Relatives and Effects.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your issue of Monday last an article taken from the Pittsburg *Post*, in reference to the birthplace and relatives of Lieutenant I. G. Strain, late of the United States Navy.

Allow me, as a relative of Lieutenant Strain, to correct that statement, and all others in circulation bearing on this subject.

Lieutenant Isaac Grier Strain was born in 1821, in Roxbury, Franklin County, Pa. His parents died when he was young, and he was partly raised by his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Grier, aunt of the Hon. Robert C. Grier, Judge of the United States Supreme Court. He never resided in Westmoreland County, Pa., but several years ago spent a Winter with his aunt, Mrs. Mary Cavit, formerly of that county. His nearest relative living is Mrs. Margaret Culbertson, of Wheeling, Va., the eldest sister of his mother, whose daughter is married to Rev. F. S. De Hass, of this City, who has now the personal effects of Lieutenant Strain in his possession. The friends for more than a year have been searching for his effects. They applied to the Navy Department at Washington, and to other parties having charge of such matters, but it was not till they were advertised among the unclaimed goods in the Custom-House, that any clue to them could be had, when they were at once secured, and are now in the hands of Mr. De Hass, at No. 177 East Thirteenth-street, New-York.

D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A night mail-train to New-York, over the new route from Boston, is recommended by business men in Providence.

Upwards of 17,000 emigrants passed westwards over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad last year. The number was nearly equal to that of 1857.

The subject of a city charter for the village of Saratoga Springs, is agitated in that beautiful and populous town.

Dover-street bridge at Boston was reopened for public travel Jan. 1, after having been closed since July last.

At Cleveland, Jan. 1, one John Stoneham attempted to murder his wife by cutting her throat, but was prevented from accomplishing his purpose.

There were 2,480 marriages in Cincinnati in 1858—246 less than the previous year.

The Cleveland *Herald* appears in a handsome new dress.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times for Saturday, Jan. 8, contains the following:

POETRY—A New-Year's Lesson—A Douglas to the Fray.

LITERARY—Anecdotes of English Lawyers—Origin of the Disraeli Family—Sacred Books of the Hindoos—How the President Lives—Brain Work—Literature and Literary Men—Miscellany.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH—An Evening with Sir John Bowring.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS IN NEW-YORK—His Speech in Full.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—1858 and 1849—Presidential Schemes—The Duquesne Letter Abroad—The Negroes of Senator Douglas—The Wreck of the *Susan*—A Movement in the Right Direction.

GOV. MORGAN'S MESSAGE—In full.

SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City, and Commercial.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON—Summary of Congressional Proceedings.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Markets.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times is sent to subscribers, by Mail or Express, at the following rates *per annum*:

One Copy	$2 00
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Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing—Price Four Cents.

Club Subscribers who wish their address written on their papers will be charged Twenty Cents extra.

Any person who may send us a Club Subscription of Twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy, *free*.

Additions may be made to the number of a Club, at any time, by the subscriber in whose name the Club stands, on the terms of the first remittance.

Postage.—The postage on the Weekly Times, any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per annum, *if paid in advance*.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. Bills of all Specie-Paying Banks Received at Par.

All orders must be addressed to the
PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES,
Corner Spruce and Nassau sts.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant—The Invigorating qualities of this new article are great and unequaled. It restores the bloom of youth to the cheeks of the aged, and causes the purified blood to course through the veins with spirit and healthful rapidity. In fact, it is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centreing in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. It likewise renders the mind calm and cheerful. The proprietor is satisfied that one trial will convince the feeblest that it can rejuvenate and restore speedily and permanently. The Life Exhilarant is for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 165 Chambers-st. Large bottle, $1; six bottles, $5. Sent by express to any part of the country.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

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The subscribers call the attention of consumers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.

The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
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Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

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WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

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Torpidity of the Liver Causes much Ill Feeling. It gives us the blues,—what the French call *ennui*—the English blue-devils. Blue mass, or calomel, or some other drug, has heretofore been given to relieve it. ATKINSON'S Chirayta Bitters gives permanent relief, yet contains no mercury. Principal dépôt No. 230 Greenwich-st., above Barclay-st.

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is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—Robert M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross bars. Also, Fire and burglar-proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room.
No. 42 Park-row.

Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publishers, are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyrenees.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

Fitch—Salisbury.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., Dennis M. Fitch to Abbie C. Salisbury, all of this City.

De Angelis—Westervelt.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, by the Hon. Geo. W. Morton, Mayor of Hoboken, Lorenzo De Angelis, Esq., to Margaret E. Westervelt, daughter of John Westervelt, Esq., all of this City.

De Zouche—Busby.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 1, by the Rev. R. Travis, at the residence of Mr. Geo. C. De Zouche, Louis Henry, third son of Mr. L. H. De Zouche, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. Alexander Busby, of Dublin.

☞ Dublin and London papers please copy.

White—Schuef.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Michael White to Miss Catharine Schuef, both of this City.

Wood—Van Riper.—At Newark, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. B. Brown, William H. Wood, of New-York, to Ellen A., daughter of Mr. Jacob Van Riper.

DIED.

Wakeley.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, Stiles Wakeley, formerly of Danbury, Conn., aged 70 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, the Rev. J. B. Wakeley, No. 29 Grove-st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken by the Hudson River Railroad to Yonkers for interment.

Munson.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, Grace, eldest daughter of Stephen T. and Lavinia Munson, aged 11 years, 4 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1,129 Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Warburton.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, Frances, daughter of A. F. and Frances A. Warburton, aged 6 months and 3 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this day, (Friday,) Jan. 7, from No. 28 3d-st.

Ceragioli.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, Lewis Ceragioli. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Berrien.—On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 6, Mrs. Charlotte Berrien, aged 83 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of Saturday.

White.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, after a lingering illness, Sarah H., daughter of the late Geo. F. White.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 250 West 20th-st., on seventh day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tooker.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, Emma Louise, only child of Wm. Allen and Sarah A. Tooker, aged 2 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 9[illegible] East 2[illegible]th-st.

Woodward.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, Mrs. Maria Woodward, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 12 o'clock M., from the 27th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, without further invitation.

Grim.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, Mrs. Elizabeth Grim, relict of Philip Grim, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Philip Grim, and her son-in-law, G. S. Schermerhorn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, corner Broadway and Fulton-st., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Wemyss.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, suddenly, Francis Courtney Wemyss, late Secretary of the American Dramatic Fund Association, in the 62d year of his age.

The members of the above-named Association, together with his friends and friends of the family, and the Theatrical profession in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 Crosby-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, the 7th inst., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia and English papers please copy.

Kissam.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 6, Ellen Elizabeth, wife of Edward Kissam.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Nicholas R. Van Brunt, No. 102 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 6, Walter, only son of C. Carroll and Henrietta Smith, aged 1 year, 8 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 241 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tibout.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 6, after a short illness, John A. Tibout, aged 51 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in G-st., at 1 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 8.

Ryerson.—At West Hoboken, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, Pelatiah W. Brinckerhoff, wife of Andrew B. Ryerson, aged 56 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral this day, Friday,) Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from the Cemetery Chapel, near the Railroad Dépôt, Jamaica, L. I.

Tuthill.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, Mrs. Judith Tuthill, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, (the late Daniel L. Tuthill,) No. 11 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Her remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

Thompson.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 6, Mrs. Eleanor Thompson, relict of Peter Thompson, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John White, at Woodbridge, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at the Dépôt at Rahway, for the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

Ormiston.—In Malden, Mass., John Boyne Ormiston, printer, late of this City, eldest son of George Ormiston.

MacKenzie.—At Edinburg, Scotland, on Monday, Dec. 6, of consumption, William Carter MacKenzie, aged 32 years.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Buenos Ayres papers please copy.

De Mol van Otterloo.—At Djocjokarta, Island of Java, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, of dysentery, Emma Adrienne, wife of Theodore de Mol van Otterloo, and fourth daughter of the late J. C. Zimmerman, Consul General of the Netherlands in this City.

Rossin.—At Yngno, San Agustan, Island of Cuba, on Sunday, Dec. 12, of consumption, Berry Rossin, a native of Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland, in the 21st year of his age.

TO NEW FIRMS.

The absolute necessity of protecting valuable books and papers against destruction by fire must be admitted by all prudent men, and all those without the means of protection are invited to examine our stock of
ALUM PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
which are
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS,
that great objection to every other safe.

These safes have been subjected to the severest tests of any in the world, in public trials and accidental fires, without ever having failed in a single instance to preserve their contents. Among the testimonials recently received in their favor are the following:

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1858.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

Gentlemen: On the 3d inst., the premises No. 13 Bowery, occupied by us, were entirely destroyed by fire. All our books, valuable papers, &c., were preserved in one of your Alum Patent Safes. The safe was subjected to a severe trial, having been in the centre of the building, which was five stories high, and 90 feet deep. It remained in the ruins 30 hours, having fallen into a large bin of burning charcoal, which rendered it impossible to be reached sooner. On opening it, we found to our gratification all its contents uninjured, excepting the binding of the books which were started by the steam—valuable papers, bank-bills, &c., being in as perfect condition as when deposited. These evidences of the great value of your safe, when subjected to an intense fire, we shall be pleased to submit for examination, when called upon to do so. Respectfully, yours,
H. A. PATTERSON & BROTHERS.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

Gentlemen: On the morning of the 10th inst. a destructive fire occurred in the Harlem Railroad Dépôt Building. The centre portion on White-st. was totally destroyed. We occupied a part of the premises for the manufacture of Patent Packing Cases, and our machinery and stock were completely destroyed; our books and papers, and also a very valuable watch, were deposited in one of your Alum Patent Fire-proof Safes, and we were pleased to find, on getting it out of the ruins, that it had proved itself a "*Safe*" in reality. All the contents were found in good condition, with the exception of the binding of the books, which had been started by the steam. The watch, on being wound up, proved to be in perfect running order. We wish you to send us another of your Safes at your earliest convenience.

Yours, respectfully, THE PATENT PACKAGE CO.
C. P. Dickinson, Secretary.

We are also the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the renowned ROTARY LOCK for dwelling-houses, stores, &c., universally conceded to be the best and most convenient Lock ever invented.
VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

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BY AN OLD CLERK IN THE CITY HALL.

A SPLENDID SERIES OF AUTHENTIC RECORDS
OF THE
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BY
ONE WHO HAS ACCESS TO ALL ITS ARCHIVES,
BEGINS
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THIS WEEK,
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EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.
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THE FIFTH THOUSAND
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THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK;
THEIR DEALERS; THE CLEARING-HOUSE; AND THE PANIC OF 1857,
WITH A FINANCIAL CHART.
BY J. S. GIBBONS.
With 30 Illustrations, by Herrick. 1 vol., 12mo. 400 pages. Cloth. $1 50.

A book for every man of business; for the bank officer and clerk; for the bank stockholder and depositor; and especially for the merchant and his cash manager; also for the lawyer, who will here find the exact responsibilities that exist between the different officers of Banks and the clerks, and between them and the dealers. All who have dealings with banks will save many times the price of this volume by the practical instruction which it gives relative to the details of the business. They will learn how to transact their banking affairs most advantageously, and be enlightened as to the various reasons why their bills receivable are rejected by the Discount Board. Every man will see here set forth his own experience in the various conditions of the money market, and learn precisely how to act in order to maintain a good credit with his bank.

The operations of the Clearing-House are described in detail, and illustrated by a Financial Chart, which exhibits in an interesting manner the fluctuations of the bank loans.

The immediate and exact cause of the panic of 1857 is clearly demonstrated by the records of the Clearing-House, and a scale is presented by which the deviation of the volume of bank loans from an average standard of safety can be ascertained at a single glance.

Letter from Geo. D. Lyman, Manager of the Clearing-House.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1858.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.:

Gentlemen: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the sheets of a work about to be published by your house, entitled "The Banks of New-York; Their Dealers; The Clearing-House, and the Panic of 1857," by J. S. Gibbons. I have read them with much interest, and take pleasure in saying that Mr. Gibbons has succeeded admirably in giving a faithful and very interesting description of the internal division of labor, and of the methods of transacting business both inside and outside of the counters of the banks of this City.

His description of the New-York Clearing House, its daily routine of business, its books and forms, is accurate and full, and conveys a better idea of the institution than any description that has yet been published.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE D. LYMAN.

From the Cashier of the Bank of Albany, established in 1792:

I have to thank you for a copy of a book entitled "The Banks of New-York and the Panic of 1857."

I have read the book with a like pleasure and profit, and in the hands of Bankers it will be appreciated for its real practical value. It is a fund of invaluable information, which is, in my mind, imparted in the most pleasing manner. When I took up the book I did not drop it until I reached the last page. I find it has produced the same effect on others of my profession. It should have a wider circulation, and I shall endeavor to aid in effecting that end. Your ob't serv't, E. E. KENDRICK.

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THE VOLCANIC-REPEATING FIRE-ARMS, MANUFACTURED BY THE NEW-HAVEN ARMS COMPANY, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

This company have recently obtained the entire control of this new patent, and are now prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Rifles, Carbines and Pistols, carrying from six to thirty balls. The ball contains all the ammunition used, and is water-proof. This is the Rifle adopted by the State and City authorities at the late Quarantine outrage, Staten Island. The wonderful rapidity with which they can be loaded and fired, and the force and accuracy with which they shoot, makes them the most desirable arm that can be had. Their safety from accidental discharge, and impunity from injury from water, and great convenience, requiring no bullet-moulds, powder-flask, or percussion caps, makes them a very popular weapon wherever introduced. "Verily, one shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight."

A liberal discount to the trade. Sold at wholesale or retail, by JOSEPH MERVIN,
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LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. Lyon. Remember

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

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MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.
AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Assets, Aug. 1, 1858	$2,877,[illegible]
Total Dividends paid	1,078,[illegible]
Total Claims by death, paid	1,864,[illegible]

This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans of one half of life premiums, economy of management. Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents.
ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
B. C. Miller, Sect'y. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents

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Bracelets, or chains, or fine portfeuilles,
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With presents 'tis a joy to see,
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At the American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway, every purchaser of a volume receives some elegant and useful article as a douceur. Catalogues sent to any person on application. Address A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL (or Tea-Gathering) will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859. Addresses will be delivered by a number of eminent speakers, and the occasion will probably be one of unusual interest. Tickets, 50 cents each (none sold at the door) may be had at the rooms of the Association, No. 32 Waverley place; at Randolph's, Broadway, corner of Amity-st.; at Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway, or of the undersigned Committee of Arrangements:
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, No. 348 Broadway.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No 411 Broadway.
P. HARWOOD VERNON, No. 110 Broadway.
CEPHAS BRAINERD, No. 61 Wall st.
JAMES M. DIGGES, No. 410 Washington st.

$5 TO $6 FOR THE BEST SPRING BED IN EXISTENCE.—HOWE'S PATENT.
"Compact, durable, cheap, cleanly and delightful."
[*Knickerbocker Magazine.*
"Commends itself to every lover of easy repose."
[*New-York Evangelist.*
"Has accomplished the object desired."—[*Home Journal.*
"Ranks foremost among modern inventions."
[*Nat. Intel.*
Principal Office, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

LONGWORTH'S SPARKLING CATAWBA.—On and after Jan. 1, the price of these wines will be $13 50 quarts and $15 50 pints, net cash.
F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., sole agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NOZZE DI FIGARO.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8—doors open at 7.
The Director respectfully announces that Mr. BRIGNOLI having met with an accident which, although of no great consequence, prevented his leaving Boston to be here in time for the opera to-night, MARTHA cannot be given this evening. The opera substituted for to-night will be Mozart's celebrated opera, in four acts, of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
Seats bought for "Martha" are good for to-night or the money returned.
This evening—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,
(The Marriage of Figaro.)
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI......as......Susannah
CARL FORMES......as......Figaro
The other rôles by
Mlle. GHIONI, Mme. BURKEL, FLORENZA, PERRING, WEINLICH, MULLER.
Conductor......CARL ANSCHUTZ
The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy of Music and C. Brensing's at 8½ and at Sibell's, No. 50 Wall-st., at 9. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.
To morrow, Saturday, at 1,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
when will be performed the whole of Mozart's opera of
DON GIOVANNI,
with its immense cast and the same choral and instrumental force as last season.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI......as......Zerlina
Mlle. POINSOT,
the new Prima Donna, will appear for the first time as Donna Anna.
GHIONI, FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, WEINLICH.
CARL FORMES......as......Leporello
THE THREE ORCHESTRAS.
Tickets for "Don Giovanni" to be had to-day.
On MONDAY, the
LAST PERFORMANCE BUT TWO OF THE OPERA.
LA ZINGARA;
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
The sale of seats commences to-morrow (Saturday.)
On TUESDAY—The St. George's Society—Grand Festival.
Mr. Ullman positively announces that no operatic performances will be given at the Academy until the return of the company from New-Orleans, when, in addition to the prominent members of the present company, several new and celebrated artists will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING.
The public are respectfully informed that
A GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,
when the following rare combination of great artists will appear:
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York at a Concert and Oratorio.
Mme. LABORDE, Mlle. POINSOT,
Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,
all of whom have kindly volunteered their valuable services.
A number of other distinguished singers and instrumentalists have expressed a desire to assist the Society, together with the full Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent Musical Societies of the City.
The Festival will comprise two performances. At 1 P. M., a
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
And in the evening at 8,
A GRAND CONCERT,
in which the principal artists of the Academy, with other prominent talent, will appear, and the greater part of Haydn's oratorio of
THE CREATION,
in which will take part the
THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE.
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, POINSOT,
CARL FORMES and PERRING.
Madame Laborde will sing "With Verdure Clad."
Mlle. Poinsot will sing "On Mighty Pens."
Mlle. Piccolomini will sing the entire part of Eve.
THE CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL FORCES
will be on a commensurate scale of completeness, and no effort will be spared to make the entire festival, and particularly
THE ORATORIO,
brilliant in the extreme. During the evening, will be sung,
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,
by Piccolomini and Formes.
Full particulars will be announced on Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
TWELFTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard	Jefferson	Lieut. Vernon	Levick
Lord Dundreary	Sothern	Florence	Miss Laura Keene
Coyle	Burnett	Augusta	Effie Germon
Abel Murcott	Couldock	Georgiana	Mrs Sothern
Binney	Peters	Mary Meredith	Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington			Miss Mary Wells

To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Trictrac..........Miss McCarthy
Susan Twist..........Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the Company.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.
Notice.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine.
TO-NIGHT,
Farewell Testimonial Benefit to Miss FANNY MORANT. To commence with the HUNCHBACK. After which,
BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE.
To conclude with THE MAID OF MUNSTER. Kate O'Brien, Miss Fanny Morant; Charles Paragon, Mr. Wayne Olwine.
To-morrow, Day Performance at 2 o'clock, and Evening at 7.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan 7,
The entertainment will commence with
RICHARD III. ON HORSEBACK.
Richard, Duke of Gloster......Miss Charlotte Crampton
Highland Fling......Miss Sallie Bishop
To be followed by the three act military drama of
THE FRENCH SPY, ON HORSEBACK.
Doors open at 6. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.............Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 7, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD,
Jonathan Bradford..........Mr. Loveday.
To be succeeded by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with
CAPTAIN KYD; OR, THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager...............Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 7.
CLOWN IN A BARBER'S SHOP.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER's celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CECILIA FLORES,
(Pupil of Persiani,)
lately returned from Europe, has the honor to inform her friends and the public, that she will give her
FIRST CONCERT,
at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1859.
For this occasion she will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:
SIGNOR TAMARO, Tenor.
By kind permission of Mr. Ullman,
SIGNOR MORINO, Baritone,
And the talented young Pianists
CARL and ADALF ECKART.
Conductor, Mr. G. F. BRISTOW.
For particulars see programme.
Tickets $1; to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
Cymbeline on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Richard III. on Friday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Henry VIII. on Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.
Othello on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, Mr. Crowen's Bookstore, and at the door. Sofa-seats, (reserved,) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has begun. An early attendance is solicited.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists, Madame JOHNSON-GRÆVER, Piano, and Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT, Violin, also the Arion and Teutonia Vocal Societies, have kindly volunteered their services. Conductor—Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Brensing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FINE ARTS.
Mr. FERDINAND RICHARDT begs leave to inform the public that he will open on MONDAY, Jan. 10, at the National Academy of Design, in 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., his
EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,
Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lakes George, Winnepiseogee and Squawm, Mississippi and Hudson Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, the Beach at Cape May, N. J., Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,
A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS,
AND OVER ONE HUNDRED DRAWINGS FROM NATURE,
mostly taken in America.
The Gallery is open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.
N. B.—Mr. RICHARDT cordially invites his brother artists to visit this exhibition.

"SCOTT LIFE GUARD BALL."
The above Military and Civic re-union will take place at Niblos, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1859. Tickets two dollars. Can be had at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.
C. R. WHEAT, Chairman Ball Com.
JAMES M. BAYLIS, Sec'y.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE INFANT PANTOMIMISTS—Also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Sherwood, a noble specimen of human immensity and human ponderosity. FRIDAY, Jan. 7, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, BEN BOLT, in two acts, with songs, duetts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. The new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., the HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS, by the entire Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE ORATOREAN.—PROFESSORS BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS will give Concerts of Oratory and Music EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at the Cooper Institute, commencing Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, and in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, commencing Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Six songs and six recitations each evening, besides explanations of those Arts and Sciences: a series of intellectual entertainments—descriptive, sentimental, patriotic, tragical and comical. Single admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents, or 75 cents for a family of six; or six members of schools, or six their teachers. See programme.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

LECTURES.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Lecture in the series will be delivered in the N. P. Church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives.) Subject: *Aaron Burr.* Single tickets, 25c., to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. The Sixth Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Subject: *London.*

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. WM. ADAMS—Subject—*Daily Wonders*—at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Six-Penny Saving's Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

NEW LECTURE.—REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL lecture upon *The Orders of Nobility*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall. Tickets 25 cents—at No. 523 Broadway, and at the door.
W. H. WOODMAN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will give a lecture in the trance state, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject to be selected by a committee appointed by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—ALL the Veterans of the War of 1812, residents of the City of New-York and elsewhere, are invited to attend a meeting at the Cooper Institute, (Hall No. 23,) on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing resolutions in regard to the Pension bill now before the Senate of the United States, and making some demonstrations in memory of the Battle of New-Orleans. An address will be delivered by H. S. SMITH, and others. All of our citizens in favor of the above objects, (ladies in particular,) are invited to attend. Thanks to PETER COOPER, Esq., for patriotically tendering the use of above Hall. N. B.—Veterans will please wear the cockade.
A. COLEMAN, Sec'y. THOS. JEREMIAH, Pres't.
W. CORBIERE, Adj't. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 7, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, for the purpose of returning thanks to the representatives in Congress for advocating our petition, and the handsome majority in favor of giving the poor and needy old soldiers and the widows of soldiers, in their declining years, a pension. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S Hospital Association will be held at the Hospital, No. 83 Madison-av., on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Dr. J. T. FRANCIS, and Mr. BENEDICT, and the yearly report of the Hospital will be read. The members of the Association will meet at 11 o'clock, for the election of officers and other business.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a quiet family, by applying at No. 123 Waverley-place, during the week. The location is extremely convenient to gentlemen having business down town, there being several lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars within immediate reach. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SINGLE room, with fire part of the day, and board for $5 per week. Quiet, pious family preferred. Address T. H. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board at No. 5 Brevoort-place, 3 doors west of Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN NEAR FULTON FERRY.—A fine front room, with pantry attached, to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Partial board $3 per week. Apply at No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife (without children) wish a room and bedroom on the sunny side, with only carpets and bed; between 27th and 37th sts., and 5th and 7th avs.; want dinner at noon, and price moderate. References exchanged. Address T. C. JEFFERSON, Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A respectable family, in the vicinity of Henry st.; a good room, with facilities for fire, required; best of City reference given; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Address AUGUSTA LANGDON, Box 161 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife; a nice-sized bedroom, with pantries, in a private family where there are no other boarders taken; dinner at 6 o'clock; terms not to exceed $12 per week. Address, with full particulars, BOARD, Box 141 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS family, consisting of four persons, desires a well furnished suite of rooms with board, in a good location. Address, *early this morning*, M. W. G., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TWO pleasant rooms, on the second floor, neatly furnished, very comfortable, with accommodations for fire, would accommodate two or four gentlemen; also, a bedroom and use of a parlor on the first floor. Those wishing rooms, would do well to call and see for themselves, at No. 121 Forsyth-st. Call for one week.

AMITY PLACE, NO. 26, ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker st., large front room to let with board at $12 per week, pantries, hot and cold water; also, front room on the 3d floor suitable for two gentlemen for $9 per week, fuel and gas included. A lady could be accommodated who would be willing to teach a little girl to play the piano for part pay. References given and required.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

NO. 59 LEROY-STREET.—A DESIRABLE room in a private family, for a single gentleman, on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.
The yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (corner of 9th-av. and 14th st., foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, foot of Hubert-st., North River, and at the office corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts., Brooklyn) are still delivering their family coal at the old price of $4 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Cargo orders taken at No. 29 William-st.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MAN
MAY NOT MARRY HIS SISTER.
THE SCALPEL FOR JANUARY,
NUMBER XXXIX.
Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.
CONTENTS:
Ten Years' Cruise in a Medical Cock-Boat—Log of the Scalpel—Heaving the Lead—Land Ahead—Sharks.
Fifth Letter from John Matthews—Westminster Abbey—Religious Services—Monuments—Reading-Room of the British Museum—Parks and Gardens of London—Appearance of the Houses in London—Cost of Living compared to New-York—London Cook-Shops—St. James' Park—A Coroner's Inquest—Spurgeon in the Surrey Gardens—His Style in addressing his Audience—Secret of his Success—Punch and Judy.
On the Natural Law of Marriage—What Temperaments should and should not Marry—Physiological Incompatibility between the Sexes in Relation to Progeny—Physiological Incest—Scrofulous Forms of Disease—Juvenile Mortality—Tobacco—Improper Marriages—American Precocity—The Vampires of America.
Did the Egyptians possess the art of Hatching Doctors by Steam?—What were the Uses of the Pyramids?—Was Old Cheops President of an Egyptian Academy of Medicine?—Did he keep his Pathological Cabinet in the Smaller Pyramid?—Classical Education in New York—Editor's School Days—Hell and Heaven—First Appearance of the Medical Pin-Feathers—Pursuit of Science under Difficulties—Nitrous Oxyd—A First Attempt—Mechanical and Human-Nature Tactics—He enters the Great Medical Menagerie.
Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"—The Blood and Back-bone of the Atlantic Monthly—Self-Revolution—Why it interests us—Author Craft and Author Feelings—Who is Holmes?—Is there anything in him?—Ante-Mortem examination.
Scenes in Western Practice—Did the Angels create Apples?—A mystery—A Purse of Gold and the Baby—The Serpent's Tooth and Matrimony—A Widow, but Marries Again—Finds a Silk Dress and two Flat-Irons—Tit for Tat—Getting up an Heir; the Sea is Rough—The Captain in a Storm on Dry Land—Doctor and Lawyer—A Tilt—One Thousand Lost—A Prison Found—Who is that bright-eyed Child?
Sunlight and Shadow—Life and Death—Window Curtains and the Glory of God—Influence of Sunlight on Animals; its Absence Causes Consumption—Effect of Confinement in Convents—On Animals, Pigeons, &c.
The Importance of an Independent Professional Opinion.
Are there any Children in America?—Crime in the City—Our Public Schools and the Roman Church—Monstrous Dogmas of the latter—Their Influence in bringing it into Contempt—Do they help to foster Crime?
TO READERS.
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The editor resides at No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts., where he attends exclusively to office consultations and operative surgery. Office hours, 8 to 9 o'clock 1 to 3 o'clock, and 7 to 9 o'clock evenings. Consultation fee, either at office or by letter, $5.
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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CLXXXII., FOR JANUARY, 1859.
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⁂ The Publishers would commend this Review to the attention of the American public, as a work which dating almost from the commencement of the literature of our country, has always sustained its high reputation wherever our language is known.
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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation; is a first-rate Cook, and willing to assist with the Washing and Ironing; also a young woman as Waitress, and willing to assist with the chamber-work. The best of City reference can be produced. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 1st-av., corner 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK AND laundress, or general servant, for a steady, trustworthy and reliable servant; is well capable to fill a good situation with satisfaction to her employer; is neat, obliging and respectful, an excellent washer and ironer, and very good cook. References unquestionable. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given, if required; none but a private family need apply. Call or address at No. 227 1st-av., corner of 14th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY girl, as child's nurse and laundress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has three years' reference from her last place. Any lady wanting a thorough and efficient servant, apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress in a private family; will take care of a baby from its birth. She is fully competent, as she has lived several years in that capacity. The best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

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WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City references, situations in the City or country—one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; wages $7. The other as nurse; will do the neat plain sewing or chambermaid's work; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and highly recommended for her capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 226 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook and assist to wash and iron; is a good cook, understands all kinds of pastries; no objection to the country; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, OF LONG and good experience, a situation as professed cook; understands boning of game and fowls, made dishes, gravies, soups of various kinds, pickles, preserves; makes good bread; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 6th-av., in the store between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING PROTESTANT girl, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work, and wages are not so much an object as a good and steady home; would go to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or mind children; would go out sewing by the week; good City reference if required. Inquire at No. 81 Broome st., corner of Columbia.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of a baby from its birth; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 203 West 2_th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, UPRIGHT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; understands everything connected with cooking; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. Best City references given. Call for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchwoman as nurse, that is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes. Apply No. 193 West 20th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business well; also a good washer and ironer; good reference will be given. Call at No. 170 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.

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FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY
Would herewith give notice that they, from this day on, will sell the balance of their stock of manufactured LADIES' FANCY FURS, AT RETAIL, at 25 per cent. reduction from the prices of the last season, at their store,
NO. 54 BROADWAY.
REAL MINK VICTORINES, from $6 and upwards.
REAL MINK CUFFS, from $2 and upwards.
REAL HUD. BAY SABLE VICT., from $12 and up.
REAL HUD. BAY SABLE CUFFS, from $5 and up.
FRENCH MINK, $6 per set, the usual price $15.
Call and see.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

FURS CHEAPER THAN EVER!
D. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange place,
Have this day
Marked down the price of their
SPLENDID STOCK OF FURS 30 PER CENT.,
In order to close them out this month.
Large lines of Sleigh and Buffalo Robes on hand
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

THE REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., pastor of Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., (first Sunday in each month excepted,) at Trenor's Academy, 34th-st., one door west of Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY.)
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction-Room.
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
Collins' wood and Kentucky axes, guns, augers, lamps, sleigh-bells, C S and iron shovels, blacksmiths' drills, curry-combs, Britannia spoons, brass clock-pins, rim locks and latches, brass bed-caps, commode knobs, sugar-nippers, screws, chain-bolts, scythes, cutting-knives, padlocks, chest and till locks, rules, squares, powder-horns, chisels, cotton-hooks, boys' sleds, whips, &c.; table and dessert knives and forks, pocket-knives, scissors, razors, &c., &c., &c.
PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
Tea-sets, cake-baskets, tea and butter knives, spoons, forks, castors, goblets, cups, butter-coolers, &c.; portemonnaies, gold chains, rings, vases, pens and holders, dirk knives, &c.
FURS.
An invoice of assorted furs and caps.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable plot of ground on 36th-st., near 8th-av.—The valuable plot of ground, together with the buildings thereon, on the north side of 36th-st., 147 feet 10 inches west of 8th-av., suitable to build large tenement houses or manufactories of any kind. Seventy five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 3 or 5 years if desired. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—STORE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-ST.—Sheriff's Sale—By virtue of a writ of attachment to me directed and delivered, and by an order granted by the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, I will expose to sale on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 1 North William-st., corner of Frankfort-st., in the City of New-York, a large quantity of hemp and tarred rope, canvas, &c., &c. JAMES C. WILLETT,
Late Sheriff.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, Jan. 11, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house No. 23 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av., house 25 by about 46 feet, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering extension room, and all modern improvements. Lot 25 by 98 ft. 9 in. Location unsurpassed.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Jan 7, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of oil-paintings, of the American, Flemish, and French schools, comprising the works of Cropsey, Shattuck, Campbell, R. J. Ross, Innis, Williamson, Rodgers, Lacroix, Tracy, Duprey, Leonard, Brewerton, and others. They are now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., about 200 dozen Byron's Perfumeries, guaranteed genuine consisting of extracts Cologne water, hair oil, soap, bandoline, &c. The above is to be sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JAN. 7, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., AT the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn—Regular weekly sale of household furniture, mahogany piano, two show cases, twelve sets furs, fancy goods, stoves, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 PINE STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, a collection of Petrifactions, Fossils, and rare curiosities, &c., to be sold without reserve.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, GENERAL assignee of Brow & Christopher, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., by S. BOGART, Auctioneer, all the estate, right, title and interest, which he has, as such assignee, in or to that certain dwelling-house and lot of land and premises situated in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, at a point distant one hundred feet easterly from the north-east corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-seventh-street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, and thence westerly along the same to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858. J. E. KELLEY.
d31-2aw3wF&S

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.
Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.
We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c. &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to
THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question *the most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONSIGNMENT! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. S. & P. M. OTIS, expired by limitation this day. The business will be settled by J. S. OTIS.
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—These presents certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm name of OTIS, LEWIS & BOWN.

That the general nature of the business to be conducted is dealing in Boots, Shoes, Leather Findings, and articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith. That JAMES BARNES and JOHN W. CORLIES, both residents of the City of New-York, are the special partners, each of whom has contributed the sum of $10,000 in cash as capital, and JOSEPH SANFORD OTIS, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and GEORGE W. LEWIS, residing in the city of Utica, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the City of New York, are the general partners, and that such partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, A. D. 1858.
JAMES BARNES,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
GEORGE W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM S. BOWN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. is dissolved this day by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., their successors, at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. ANTHONY GILKISON.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., for general dealing in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the store of the late firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. STEPHEN LASELL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF STEBBINS HOYT & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the undersigned will attend to the settlement of the business, and sign in liquidation.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. JOHN J. WEAVER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the subscribers, under the style of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., at No. 152 Chambers-st.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. RUSSEL STEBBINS, Jr.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY interest in the Tea-packing business to Messrs. MARTIN & RITCHIE. SAMUEL BARBER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of MARTIN & RITCHIE, and will continue the business of Tea-packing heretofore conducted by Samuel Barber, at No. 79 Water-st.
WILLIAM A. MARTIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. E. C. RITCHIE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE AND REMOVAL.—HENRY SWIFT & CO., having associated with them Mr. DAVID H. PAIGE, (late of the firm of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO.) have removed to No. 117 Broadway, second door below Cedar-st., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the style and firm of SWIFT, PAIGE & CO.
HENRY SWIFT.
DAVID H. PAIGE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. JAMES M. SWIFT.

THE INTEREST OF MR. THEODORE M. JAUNCEY in the firm of JAUNCEY & CO., is terminated this day by agreement, and by his death on the 11th of March last. The business will be continued under the same firm by the undersigned surviving partners at No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.
WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY,
JOSEPH JAUNCEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES BARING and Mr. HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN become partners in our house from this day.
WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS ADMITTED a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.
ALLEN, HAZEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

MR. A. W. KETCHAM HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.
WM. W. WRIGHT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SAMUEL A. BUSICK becomes a partner in our house from this date.
SHELDON, HOYT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, NO. 50 Exchange-place—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—Mr. E. B. GREENLEAF is this day admitted as a member of our house. MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

FINANCIAL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.
Office No 12 Wall-st., New-York.
CAPITAL $200,000.

This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob N. Keeler,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,	Hon. S. B. Cushing,
Chas. F. Watrous,	Aaron Close,	E. J. Baldwin,
W. E. Forbes,	A. C. Lawrence,	Joshua M. Beach,
Mathew Reiley,	Robt. P. King,	Benj. M. Stiles,
Jrs. Blackburn,	P. E. Birckhead,	Edward Wiler,
Geo. H. Levis,	C. B. English,	John Prentice,
	Jos E. Stidfold.	

JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Kentucky.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Room No. 5, Trinity Building, (No. 111 Broadway,) New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan 11, 1859, at 11 o'clock A. M. Stockholders are *especially* requested to bring with them, or send, their certificates or stock scrip. Bondholders and creditors of the Company are invited to attend.
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be submitted, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be open at 7½ o'clock, and continue open half an hour. By order of the Board.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, INTEREST.—The interest on the Bonds of Marion County, Ohio, indorsed by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due on or before April 1, 1859, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank, upon presentation of the proper interest coupons. JAMES H. GODMAN,
Agent for the County.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank. E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

JASPER CORNING & SON, NO. 68 WALL-st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$302,573 59
Overdrafts		67
Due from Banks		38,528 04
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$10,250 00	
Specie		95,375 89
Cash Items, viz: Exchanges		27,643 64
Stocks		141,610 34
Bonds and Mortgages		7,780 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		419 00
Loss and Expense Account		16,204 76
Total		$630,039 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$316,000 00
Circulation registered	$79,705 00	
Less notes on hand	12,188 00—	67,517 00
Profits		35,569 12
Due to Banks		17 58
Due depositors on demand		210,452 67
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Dividends and Certified Checks		483 56
Total		$630,039 93

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—MELANCTHON M. FREEMAN, President, and JAMES H. FONDA, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
M. M. FREEMAN, President.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of January, 1859. A. D. W. BALDWIN,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—without a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000. Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Luke,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woode.	

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, and until the 15th day of the present month, they will be ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day on the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and redeemable in the City of New-York. All interest due this day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of this month, will be paid only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at Columbus, Ohio.

F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, No. 29 William st., New-York.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS MILES, Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 482 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st. A. T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

$50.000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, interest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$50.000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., January 5, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK—Corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.—The Trustees of this Bank have directed a dividend of 6 per cent. to be paid to its depositors on all sums of $1,000 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over, payable on and after the 17th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREENE, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, JAN. 4, 1859.

THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. payable on and after Monday next, 10th instant, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11. D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-STREET.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 69 WALL-STREET—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant-Secretary.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Nassau st., Jan. 6, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JOHN S. HURT, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on demand. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM E. WARD, by his mother; when last heard from he was on his way to Castle Barracks, Penn.; aged 13, sandy complexion, and heavy built; he left California March 1, 1856. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed and anguished mother. Address Mrs. J. T. HYDE, San Francisco, Cal.

HOW CAN A NOTE BE ADDRESSED TO YOU?—Write to me down town. See the Directory.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,

ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper
HURRICANE,
SHERMAN, Commander,
will receive freight Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents in San Francisco Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & Co.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers are prepared to issue passage certificates to those who wish to send for their friends to have them brought out in any of the ships of this unequaled line of packets at the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.

Sight drafts for any amount, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South st., New-York.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $38 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be by the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the CIRCASSIAN, Capt. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

First-class Cabin Passage	$15
Deck passage	6

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala	$26	To Columbia, S. C	$20
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No steamer Wednesday, Jan. 5.
The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds the above, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WATTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, the day after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which left Liverpool 25th December.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE first-class steamship THOMAS SWANN, J. T. RAMSAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 10 cents per foot. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 26 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam-engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12-inch cylinder, 4-feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 241 and 263 Water-st. T. O. LEROY & CO.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:15 A. M. and 12 M; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER McGAVIN and PATRICK ROBERTSON against WILLIAM ROBERTSON.—Summons for money demand on contract—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty-two cents, with interest from the 30th day of December, 1858, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.
HENRY A. TAILER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 45 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 5th day of January, 1859. HENRY A. TAILER,
ja7-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OLIVER M. PETTIT against ABNER NORCOM.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 4, 1858.
SHERWOOD, STORY & DUNN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1858. SHERWOOD, STORY & DUNN,
d24-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHARINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNY and AGNES KEARNY his wife, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, in the city of Hudson, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1858. Dated December 23, 1858.
d31-law7wF* J. MULFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—ANN MORRISS, plaintiff, against W. E. THETFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 141 Joralemon-st., in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest on ten hundred and fifty from April 8, 1857, to March 1, 1858, and interest on seven hundred and fifty from the 1st day of March, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1858.
N VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above-named complaint was filed in King's County Clerk's Office, Dec. 20, 1858.
d24-law6wF* N. VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS,
HENRY PALMER,
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
Executors, &c.
s3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
au26-law6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1858.
HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
HENRY J CLARK.
Executors.
au20-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.
o1-law6mF*

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADIcated from the system by the use of TRISSEMAR, 1, 2 and 3. Full particulars will be found in the work entitled "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Prince-st., New-York; sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted daily at No. 61 Bleecker st., east of Broadway, in all diseases of the sexual system effectually; also, in resulting weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, [illegible] ing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the Muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all Diseases and ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, [illegible] Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in [illegible] from whatever cause they have originated, [illegible] ter of how

LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. [illegible] bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. [illegible] No. 104 South 10th st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to [illegible] tain class in which he has treated a [illegible] with a success which has won for him [illegible] the public. The remedies are mild, and [illegible] ruption to business. Dr. WATSON may be consulted at separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to [illegible] 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway. Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, [illegible] simultaneously in London and New-York, [illegible] which clearly explains the nature and [illegible] of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different [illegible] treats also in full of SPERMATORRHEA, [illegible] indiscretion, excess, or other causes. [illegible] of a superior kind, and drawings of [illegible] Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work [illegible] ten by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. [illegible] Author, as above; also by CHAS. MILLER, No. 425 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 [illegible] and about 100 electrotyped engravings. [illegible] mail 15 cents extra. Sold also by [illegible] Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents [illegible] omy of the sexual organs of the male [illegible] their diseases and weaknesses; latest [illegible] production; quacks, their recipes and [illegible] thor's unequaled Paris and London [illegible] 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite [illegible] Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, [illegible] "We concur with other papers in [illegible] Larmont and his work."—Courier des [illegible] Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, [illegible] tional Democrat, Day Book, Essex [illegible] Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, [illegible] New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, [illegible]

CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY DISORDERS in far gone as well as [illegible] surely cured with certainty by the use of [illegible] FLORAL EXTRACT. Living witnesses [illegible] station in the City of New-York are [illegible] attest the superlative excellence of [illegible] ble exterminator of Tubercular and Lung [illegible] testimony can be placed in the hands of [illegible] by the advertiser. The best test of [illegible] medicine is the practical proof of its intrinsic [illegible] who suffer upon the brink of the grave [illegible] warmly and try its efficacy. Prepared [illegible] or balm. Sold, in cases at $10, or in [illegible] Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from [illegible] colleges of Europe, at No. 135 Wooster-st., [illegible] where he can be consulted from 11 to [illegible] Sent to any part of the United States [illegible] ceipt of the price, in a registered [illegible] to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,141 Post-office, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. [illegible] be consulted with confidence on [illegible] at his old-established office, No. 10 [illegible] posite Chatham Bank. Dr. C has [illegible] for over 27 years, and has treated with [illegible] had been given up and considered in[illegible] sicians of respectable standing in the pro[illegible] and nervous debility treated on an [illegible] N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-[illegible] Medical College and College of Surgeons [illegible] diplomas from each of the above in[illegible] seen in his office. The victims of mis[illegible] or those who have been deceived by [illegible] ments, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on [illegible] tainty of being honorably treated. No [illegible]

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—A CER[illegible] tain person advertises that he has [illegible] tidote. The reliability of any statement [illegible] that person may be judged by reading [illegible] JOHN PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, [illegible]

Caution.—A person, styling himself [illegible] advertises in the *Sun* of Dec. 14 and 15 [illegible] prietor of Watts' Nervous Antidote and [illegible] sons against purchasing any other; [illegible] name of Mrs. Hayes, agent for Brooklyn, [illegible] ture was wholly without the knowledge [illegible] Mrs Hayes, as she is the agent for Messrs. [illegible] Co., who, to her knowledge, are the sole [illegible] Nervous Antidote. Mrs. MARGARET HAYES, [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PER[illegible] forms the only permanent and safe [illegible] private diseases. Remember, all [illegible] that by consulting Dr. WARD, you [illegible] perience that "Richard is himself again." Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and [illegible] remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed; [illegible] successfully treated; his monthly [illegible] never fail of effect intended. Office, [illegible] corner of Broome-st., second floor, [illegible] so arranged that patients never meet. [illegible] mediately before applying elsewhere; [illegible] sultation. Attendance till 10 P. K.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—[illegible] treatment of diseases incident to females [illegible] Imperial French remedies for females [illegible] from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all [illegible] tations and letters strictly confidential. [illegible] distance provided with board, nursing [illegible] tendance. Medicines sent by mail. [illegible] culars sent, per letter, free, except post[illegible] trusses, bandages and all surgical ap[illegible] and adjusted. For medicines or ad[illegible] THIERS, No. 910 Broadway, near 20th [illegible]

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—COM[illegible] pounded by Dr. JAMES T. STRATTON, [illegible] Periodical and Nervous Headache, In[illegible] gia, St. Vitus' Dance, Rheumatism, [illegible] numerous list of nervous complaints [illegible] signed "JAMES T. STRATTON." across [illegible] printed on the margin. One Dollar [illegible] discount to druggists. Sent to any part [illegible] Office, No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th [illegible] Brooklyn, JAMES W. SMITH, Court-[illegible] Montague-place.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE—And with little or no pain, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 575 Broadway. Dr. BLAKE has [illegible] years' experience in the treatment of Cancers [illegible] Tumors, requests those who are thus af[illegible] get a pamphlet, stating particulars. [illegible] nounced cured by his remedy has retu[illegible] cation for destroying the cancer vari[illegible] minutes. Advice free of charge. The [illegible] vegetable. Office hours from 10 to 3 daily.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, [illegible] weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 51 Bleecker-st., [illegible] east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and [illegible] Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER.—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST.—PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST [illegible] AND THE EFFECTS OF DIS[illegible] IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers [illegible] the only reliable remedy known in the world [illegible] permanent cure and removal of every [illegible] rank and poisonous virus of venereal [illegible] the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, [illegible] original recipe, in the possession of Dr. [illegible] not known by any other person living [illegible] TER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from [illegible] assertions of the many poisonous quacks [illegible] notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared [illegible] celebrated medicine, with his own hand [illegible] been offered for sale for the last thirty [illegible] never intrusted any living person with [illegible] sequently everything offered for sale at [illegible] is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, [illegible] unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of [illegible] trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted [illegible] finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and [illegible] FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., [illegible] Four doors east of Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by FISHER & CO. No. 690 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN BOYD against JAMES ANDREW BOYD.—Summons [illegible] (Com. not ser.)—To JAMES ANDREW BOYD: [illegible] hereby summoned and required to answer [illegible] in this action, which was filed in the office [illegible] the City and County of New-York, at the [illegible] said City, on the 25th day of October, 1858, [illegible] a copy of your answer to the said complaint [illegible] scriber, at his office, No. 24 William-street, [illegible] City of New-York, in the State of New-York, [illegible] twenty days after the service of this summons [illegible] exclusive of the day of such service; and [illegible] answer the said complaint within the time [illegible] plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court [illegible] lief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 25, 1858.
DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d3-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of [illegible] Kings, notice is hereby given, according [illegible] persons having claims against IRA C. H[illegible] late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that [illegible] quired to exhibit the same with the vouchers [illegible] the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, Jr., at [illegible] wich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before [illegible] day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, [illegible]
s10-law6mF* WILLIAM STEBBINS, Jr. [illegible]

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the [illegible] or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. [illegible] tive Catalogues sent by mail, on application [illegible] T. PIERSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, or [illegible] CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Interesting Statement of the Case of the Late Mr Whitney—Paper on Croup.

The Academy met in the small Chapel of the University, the President, Dr. J. P. Batchelder, in the Chair. The meeting was a business one, the object being the election of officers. After the minutes were read, the Academy proceeded to the election. Ballots were distributed and deposited, and, while the Inspectors were determining who were to be the officers for the next year, the usual business of the Academy proceeded. Reports of Sections were called for, but none responded save the Section on Obstetrics, whose Secretary read some highly laudatory resolutions passed by the Section upon its presiding officer, which the Academy, in its corporate capacity, would or could not pass, and so they were tabled.

The President then stated that it had been announced at a previous meeting that Dr. Horace Green would read a paper before the Academy,—which they were then prepared to hear.

Dr. Green then read a paper upon the subject of Croup. He said the remarks he should make were founded upon some interesting scientific intelligence he had received from Professor Trousseau, of Paris, in relation to some important and late improvements (so considered by the French physicians) in the treatment of that disease, as well as of other diseases of the air-passages. Dr. Green then read several passages from a communication received from Professor Trousseau, describing a plan of treatment of Croup and Diptheritis, called in Paris, "the method of Loiseau." This "method" was brought before the Academy of Paris in 1857 by M. Loiseau, in a paper entitled "A simple and easy method of entering the air-passages in order to cauterize them or to extract false membranes, to dilate the glottis, to introduce substances used in the treatment of croup, either in the form of liquid or powder, and finally to take the place of tracheotomy." It consists in passing a tube (metallic or gum elastic) into the windpipe, through which caustic solutions, nitrate of silver, for example, or any other medicated solution may be carried. "This operation of catheterism of the larnyx," says Professor Trosseau, "is considered as a very good means for taking the place of tracheotomy, and, at all events, should be tried before practising that operation." This paper of M. Loiseau was referred by the Paris Academy to a Committee, composed of MM. Trosseau and Blache, to report upon it. The report was highly favorable and elicited commendatory remarks from MM. Piorry, Velpeau and others, upon the practicability and value of this "method" of treatment. The editorial remarks found in the various medical journals of Paris of that date all speak of this method of M. Loiseau in unmeasured terms of praise. Several extracts from these editorial comments were read by Dr. Green, in one of which Catheterism of the Larynx, is termed a "therapeutical conquest of great importance." The notes of several cases of *croup*, treated in this way by Prof. Trosseau, MM. Loiseau and Gros were read, in which, although the prognosis was unfavorable, recovery under this treatment followed. Very little or no other treatment was used. The medicinal agents employed for application into the larynx through this tube, were nitrate of silver, a *saturated solution of the sulphate of copper*, tannin, etc. After giving this *resumé* of the schools of foreign societies in connection with the topical treatment of croup, Dr. Green asked the attention of the Academy to a rehearsal of what had been done in this country and in this Academy upon the same subject.

He reminded the members that in 1848 he had published a *Treatise on the Pathology of Croup*, in which the topical medication of the larynxes of young children was advocated, for the reason, that the essential characteristics of true croup consist in an inflammation of the excreting surfaces of the fauces, larynx and trachea, which is always productive of a membraneous or an albuminous exudation.

2. That the membraneous concretion, which is found coating the inflamed mucous surface of the parts in croup, is an exudation, not from the membrane itself, but is secreted principally from the muciparous glands, which so abundantly stud the larynx and trachea.

3. That the exudative inflammation commences, invariably, in the superior portion of the respiratory passages, and extends downward, never in the opposite direction. In this treatise, the topical application proposed was made by means of a probang armed with a sponge, and saturated with a solution of nitrate of silver, or any other medicinal agent required. Several cases were then cited of membraneous croup treated by him in this manner, with the aid of scarcely any other medication, a few only among those which had occurred since the publication of his work. Cases were also cited which had been reported to him by various practitioners throughout the country. In one of them the false membrane was removed in a tubular form, over two inches long, attached to the sponge. Dr. Green then reviewed the subject of tracheotomy, which has been highly advocated by Professor Trousseau, and described the various steps, as adopted by this distinguished teacher. In 1849 Professor T. operated successfully upon a case of croup at the Children's Hospital in Paris, since which time his colleagues have adopted the operation, and at that Hospital there have been treated, from 1849 to November, 1858, 562 cases of croup; of this number 466 were operated upon for tracheotomy, and with success in 126 cases—that is to say, 27 per cent., "notwithstanding," says Professor T., "the deplorable condition of the Hospital." Although M. Trousseau still clings to tracheotomy, he yet advises the catheterism and cauterizations of the larynx, reserving operation of tracheotomy in case these should fail. In view of this result of topical treatment in Europe and in this country, Doctor Green closed his paper by asking if we were not warranted in adopting, to a great extent, the conclusions of our own eminent and experienced countryman, Dr. John Ware, of Boston, as announced in his last essay on the treatment of croup. "It is a disease," says Dr. Ware, "which I would treat without depletion—except, perhaps, by a few leeches—without vomiting, without purging, without blisters, without antimonials, ipecac and all those nauseous remedies which have been usually resorted to. I would trust to opiates, perhaps calomel, emollients, and the *local application of the nitrate of silver*."

THE CASE OF MR. S. S. WHITNEY.

After the reading of this paper, Dr. Watson asked Dr. Green if he could not give some statement relative to the case of the late Stephen S. Whitney, which had been the subject of much remark through the City.

Dr. Green replied that he would, if it was the pleasure of the Academy, relate the particulars of this case as long as it was under his care; that he had written out the case from his note-book, wherein the examinations of each case are recorded at the time of examination, and that this written record had been made previous to the death of Mr. Whitney, at the time when the first rumors relative to the case had reached his ears.

The Academy assenting, Dr. Green then read the following

STATEMENT:

On the 25th of October, 1858, Mr. S. S. Whitney called on me, and requested to place himself under my care, for medical treatment. His health, as he stated, had been bad during several years, and for a twelvemonth past he had more or less cough, which cough had increased considerably of late. It was quite severe by spells, he said, and was attended with slight hemorrhage, which, *he believed*, came from his throat. His face was pale and thin, and his general appearance was indicative of a phthisical condition of the system. I examined his chest by auscultation, in the presence of Dr. Richards, who, as is usual in the cases I examine, made a note at the time of the physical signs observed. I take from this record: Chest thin; a little depression is observed on the left thoracic wall, with less expansion on this side; percussion gives a flat sound over all the upper portion of the left lung; slightly dull on the right side. On applying the ear to the chest, a distinct *humid râle* or "*click*" was heard below the left clavicle, in both inspiration and expiration—which, when accompanying the above signs, is positively indicative, in my experience, of the presence of tubercular softening. His throat appeared granulated and inflamed; the left tonsil was slightly enlarged and ulcerated; the epiglottis was thickened, and its border whitened with a line of erosions.

Treatment.—The enlarged and ulcerated portion of the left tonsil was removed, the pharynx, the sub-tonsillary fossæ and the border of the eroded epiglottis were cauterized. A drachm of the following alterative mixture was advised night and morning:

℞. Iodid. Potassæ	2 drachms.
Protoiodid. Hydrarg	2 grains.
Tinct. Rhei	1 ounce.
Syr. Sarsæ. Co	3 ounces.

This alterative was continued by Mr. W. during the three following weeks.

Oct. 26.—Applications of a solution of nitrate of silver were again made to the fossæ, epiglottis, and into the glottis.

Oct. 27.—The same treatment was continued. After this, I saw nothing more of Mr. Whitney until the 9th of November, when he returned and requested to have the treatment continued. At this visit, and again on the 18th, cauterizations of the glottis and larynx were employed. I now spoke to him of the necessity of giving more attention to his case if he expected to be benefited by the treatment. He named some cause for his long absence, and promised to be regular in his calls thereafter. The soreness of his throat had disappeared and his cough was less for a time, but latterly it had increased again. He expressed much anxiety about his lungs, and at this visit it was proposed to employ the tube and injections into the left bronchi, as soon as the parts were prepared for this operation. For this purpose the topical applications were continued to the opening of the glottis, and into the larynx. It was, I believe, at a subsequent visit on the 20th, that I made another careful examination of his lungs. Unequivocal signs of a cavity in the superior portion of the left lung were now observed; for in addition to *humid râles* in this location, the respiratory sound was distinctly cavernous.

A prescription for the following remedy was given to the patient:

℞. Manganesii Phos.	2 drachms.
Tr. Cinchonæ	3 ounces.
Syr. Sarsæ	4 ounces.
Mucil Acaciæ	1 ounce.
Ol. Gaultheriæ	20 drops.

With directions that a drachm should be taken twice daily.

Dec. 4.—Another interruption of two weeks occurred, when Mr. W. returned, and the sponge probang was again passed into the larynx.

Dec. 6.—It had been my intention for several weeks to employ tubage of the larynx in this case, as soon as the normal sensibility at the opening of the glottis was sufficiently overcome to allow the introduction of the instrument. But the patient's visits had occurred at such long intervals that I found the parts were not properly prepared. But as Mr. W. had several times expressed a desire to have it used, I resolved on the 6th to make the attempt. The tube was therefore introduced, and a drachm of the nitrate of silver solution, of the strength of fifteen grains to the ounce, was injected into the left bronchi. No irritation whatever followed this operation. The patient's next call was on the 9th of December. At this visit he expressed much satisfaction with the effects of the injection, stating that his cough and expectoration were both diminished, and he desired that the injection should be again employed, but for reasons hereafter named, only the glottis and larynx were cauterized as in previous operations; and the patient engaged to call in two days and have the tubage repeated, but he failed to meet this engagement, and did not return until the 14th—five days afterwards. This was the last visit Mr. W. made at my office; and as most unjust and utterly unfounded reports have been made and widely circulated with regard to the character of this operation and its effects, I shall describe briefly, but minutely and exactly, the steps of the operation. After much experience in catheterism of the larynx, it has been fully ascertained that this operation can be performed with greater certainty if employed soon, or within one or two days after the opening of the glottis has been cauterized. Hence these applications are usually made once or twice between each operation of tubage.

When Mr. W. came to my office on the 14th, Dr. E. M. Foy, a member of this Academy, was present. He had expressed a desire to see the operation of tubage employed on some of my patients, and when Mr. W. came and took his seat, I remarked to Dr. Foy that it had been my intention to employ the tube for him on that day; but as he had not had an application to the glottic opening for five or six days, I was fearful for that reason of not succeeding, and as I had other patients on whom the tube operation was practiced, I should not use it in Mr W.'s case, but employ the sponge-probang. *This instrument was employed, but the tube was not used that day on Mr. Whitney.* It was never used but once in his case, and that was on the 6th of December, eight days before this last operation. The same probang, the identical instrument, which on some ten different occasions previously had been passed into the glottis and larynx of the patient, was employed, and in precisely the same way, except when the sponge reached the glottis opening, the patient partially closed the throat, (a thing occurring every day with nervous or sensitive patients, and as every operator knows, without the occurrence of any harm to the patient) by which the progress of the instrument was suddenly arrested, so that it did not enter the wind-pipe at all. It was at once removed, no more force having been used than that which is constantly employed every day in operations on the air passages. The operation was not renewed, and the patient, after talking a while with Dr. Foy and myself, and remarking that "the operation hurt him more," or that "he felt it more than usual," (which arose, as I said to him, from the sudden arrestment of the instrument), he left with the arrangement that he should return the next day and have the tube employed. These are the precise steps, and the particulars of the last operation. Dr. Foy stood directly by the side of Mr. W— and saw every part of the operation, and can testify, I doubt not, to the entire correctness of this statement. On the 27th of December, as soon as rumor brought to me the report said to have come from the patient, and his physician, or friends, that "the tube was used and had been thrust through the wind-pipe," I addressed a note to Dr. Foy, the purport of which will be sufficiently apparent from his reply, which was as follows:

LETTER OF DR. FOY.

No. 106 West Twenty-fifth-street,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.

Dr. Horace Green—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your note of this date, I was present when you operated on Mr. Whitney in your office on the 14th inst. You directed my attention to Mr. Whitney's case.

You passed a sponge probang, saturated with solution of nitrate of silver, into the glottis. The operation was followed by very trifling irritation, not more than I have experienced from having my uvula touched with nitrate of silver.

We had, at the time, a conversation about probangs. You exhibited to me some brought you by your patients, remarking that the sponge was too large and the curve too great. You showed me that the sponge used on Mr. Whitney was capable of containing half a drachm of the solution.

Your office lad told me that if I required probangs, he could supply me with the same sort you generally use. I mention these trifling particulars that you may see how vividly the operation is impressed on my mind.

You mentioned Mr. Whitney by name, and the date is fixed on my mind beyond shadow of doubt.

I am, dear Sir, yours obediently,
MICHAEL EYRE FOY, Surgeon.

P. S.—I desire further to state that nothing but the probang was used.

You did not use a tube. In fact I never saw a tube used by you or others.
M. E. FOY.

It is reported that the patient returned to his house, complaining of his throat. That night he was taken worse, and died in one week from the day in which he last visited me at my office. Of the *cause* of his death, it remains for the profession of my country to say, after they shall have learned from his attending physicians the symptoms present during his life, and the appearances found at the *post-mortem* as observed by these gentlemen, for at this examination *neither myself nor any of my friends were present.*

In connection with cases of this nature, Mr. President, are involved questions of great interest to practical medicine. Of the employment of topical medication, or the direct application of nitrate of silver, and other medicinal agents, to the mucous membranes of the air-passages, a practice which at the present day is being everywhere more or less employed; if, I say, it be fraught with danger to the patient; or, if there exist any peculiar conditions of the human system, general or local, in which topical applications, such as I have described as having been employed in Mr. W.'s case, are likely to be followed with dangerous or fatal symptoms, then, if possible, let these facts be ascertained. For myself I shrink from no inquiry in which the interests of practical medicine may be advanced. Having performed the same operation as that which was practiced upon Mr. Whitney on the 14th of last December, over 100,000 times since 1845, (as can be shown by my books,) without the occurrence of a single untoward accident, I am quite desirous to know whether the fatal results which have been attributed to it as the cause, have in reality followed this particular operation.

Struggling against some disadvantages, of which the Fellows of this Academy are not wholly ignorant, I have labored more than twenty years to add something to our curative means, in the more successful treatment of a disease which, doubly decimating in its fatality, is still the opprobrium of our profession; and to this same work, whatever obstacles may arise, I am determined to give the remaining years of my professional life.

After hearing this statement, some member of the Academy then inquired of Dr. Green if he had the account of the *post mortem* examination.

Dr. Green replied that he had. It had been furnished him by Dr. Valentine Mott at his request, and he was prepared to read it if the Academy desired.

Dr. Peaslee thought that to have a full understanding of the case, the immediate history—after Dr. Green ceased to attend Mr. W.—should be given.

Dr. Green replied that after the last visit at his office, the history of which he had already given, he had not even seen Mr. W. and therefore he could not furnish the history; that Dr. Mott and Dr. Beales were in attendance and could probably give the Academy the desired information.

Dr. Mott said that he had proposed, as had Dr. Beales, that Dr. Green should be called in during the progress of this case, which was not assented to by the family. He was prepared to give the Academy a history of the case from the time he first saw it, but that Dr. Beales was preparing a full account, at Dr. Green's request, which he would present to the Academy, together with the account of the *post-mortem*. He was, nevertheless, prepared to tell all he knew about it at that time, should the Academy desire it. He wished the truth, though the Heavens should fall.

Dr. Watson thought the history of the case should precede the account of the *post-mortem*, and inquired of Dr. Mott if this history would probably be ready by the next meeting of the Academy.

Dr. Mott said it would.

Dr. Watson then moved that Dr. Mott be requested to give the history of this interesting case at the next meeting of the Academy.

It was a late hour when the Inspectors of Election finished counting the ballots. They announced the following officers elected:

Dr. John Watson, President.
No choice for Vice-President.
Dr. T. G. Thomas, Secretary.
Dr. J. W. Green, Corresponding Secretary.
Dr. J. O. Pond, Treasurer.

There was no complete election for the other officers, and by vote the further balloting was postponed to Wednesday, Jan. 19, the next meeting of the Academy.

Chamber of Commerce.

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED LOCATION OF QUARANTINE.

The quarterly meeting of the Chamber was held last evening at Clinton Hall—P. Perit, Esq., in the Chair. The attendance was larger than usual.

After the election of new members, and the transaction of some other unimportant business,

Mr. R. B. Minturn presented the following report from the Committee on the proposed location of Quarantine on the West Bank:

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to consider the communication of his Honor the Mayor, in relation to the proposed location of a Quarantine station on the West Bank, beg leave respectfully to report:

That the Committee have held several meetings on the subject, and considered it with that care and attention which were demanded both by the importance of the proposition itself and the due respect due to the source from which it was communicated to them.

The Committee were unanimously of opinion that their attention should be directed—firstly to the consideration of the probable effect of the proposed structures upon the Ship Channel, and secondly to the possibility of these structures being made permanent and adapted to the purposes of a Quarantine for the port.

In coming to a judgment upon these points, the Committee have been greatly indebted to Prof. Bache, of the United States Coast Survey, who has had the kindness to attend two meetings of the Committee, and since his return to Washington has, with much care and labor, prepared a paper which is submitted herewith, stating the result of his examination of the points upon which information was most needed. He has also furnished the Committee with the reports of Mr. Mitchell, Assistant of the United States Coast Survey, by whom the physical survey of the Bay of New-York has been recently made under the Commissioners appointed by the State for the protection of the harbor.

The project submitted by his Honor the Mayor contemplates the erection of a breakwater 2,600 feet in length, and of piers for vessels within the same. It will be nearly on a line with the main Ship Channel; and it will be observed, by the report of Prof. Bache, which is fully concurred in by the Committee, that it may produce the most seriously disastrous effects upon the Swash Channel, the most important outlet of this port after the main Ship Channel.

It is also very doubtful whether any structure could be erected, so as to last permanently, on a foundation having for its support so unstable a material as that of which the West Bank is composed, it being merely the accumulated drifts deposited by tidal currents. Moreover, the tendency of these currents themselves would, it may be apprehended, in time injure or destroy any structures, however carefully erected, by undermining their foundations.

It would also appear from the testimony of the officer of the Harbor Survey, that the space within the breakwater might be expected to become filled with sand and other deposits of the currents, in the same way in which the bank itself has been formed. If these deposits should be partially composed of clay or other material, to give them consistency, they might possibly be removed by dredging, but if they were chiefly of sand, dredging would be inadequate for the purpose.

Another most important consideration is that the ship-channel at the point proposed is entirely unsuitable for an anchoring ground. It is very much exposed during the prevalence of winds between northeast and southeast, and there would be many days, even in Summer, when lighters could not safely lie beside vessels there. Moreover, the ship-channel is here so narrow that the presence of a Quarantine fleet would seriously obstruct the ordinary navigation, and interfere with the course of vessels going to or coming from sea; and there would be reason to apprehend the most serious accidents, particularly in rough and stormy weather.

It appears, moreover, from the statements of the officers of the Harbor Survey, that there has not been any examination of the character of the deposit which forms the West Bank; and, without information on that point, the Committee deem it utterly impossible that any reliable estimate can be formed of the cost of the proposed piers and breakwater; and instead of an expenditure of $574,000, as contemplated in the communication of the Mayor, it would not be surprising if twice, or even four times, that sum should be required.

It is also a subject for most serious consideration that if the proposed strictures should give way they would form a most injurious obstruction to the navigation of the ship-channel, and one, too, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to remove. For the reasons above stated, the Committee regret that they cannot report favorably upon the project submitted to the Chamber by His Honor the Mayor.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

BENJ. B. SHERMAN. J. D. JONES,
EZRA NYE, ROBERT B. MINTURN,
A NORRIS, JOSEHH GAILLARD, Jr.,
R. W. WESTON.

Mr. Brower moved the acceptance and adoption of the report, and that a copy be sent to the Mayor. Adopted.

Mr. John J. Brower, of the Committee on Collisions at Sea, whose report was printed in May last, presented a memorial to be submitted to Congress, praying for the adoption of some international system of law for the adjustment of liabilities accruing from collisions at sea. The special case had in view was the seizure of the bark *Adriatic* by the French Government, and her confiscation by the French Courts, as a compensation to the owners of the French steamship *Lyonnais*. The memorial, and the draft of an international law on the subject, were adopted. and the Committee authorized to take the necessary steps for presenting them to Congress.

[Advertisement.]
CARD.
Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of Gregory & Maury and S. Swan & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of Wood, Eddy & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.
P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so

[Advertisement.]
CLOTHING AT EVANS'.
Black Cloth Overcoats, $4, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20.
Pilot Overcoats, $6, $7, $11, $15.
Beaver Overcoats, $10, $15, $20, $23.
Broadcloth Frock coats, $5, $6, $8, $10, 12, $15, $18, $20.
Cassimere Pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5, $6.
At Evans, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]
Gayetty's Medicated Paper, for the water-closet, is the only paper that was ever made of pure Manila and skillfully medicated. It it a sure cure and preventive of piles. Try it. Dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street. Sold by all respectable druggists. Do not buy of them, *or of pedlers*, unless Gayetty's name is watermarked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package.

[Advertisement.]
Hungarian Wines.—Sample cases of these delicious wines $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two dessert. Freund & Grossinger, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisemet.]
Holloway's Ointment & Pills.—Those who can save themselves and do not, must be classed in the category of suicides. These medicines cure Erysypelas, Dropsies, Cancers, Ague and Asthma. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GREAT REDUCTION!
We are closing out all our favorite styles of Winter Clothing for men and boys, and our large and elegant stock of robes, shirts, gloves, shawls, &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent.
D. Devlin & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Queru's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. Penfold, Lay & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Jan. 6.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92½	100 Reading R.R. ...s60	53⅜
3,000 do	92	100 do ...s15	53⅜
2,000 Virginia 6s	96	400 do ...s10	53⅜
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	87	200 do ...s15	53⅜
2,000 do	86⅞	600 do ...opg	53⅝
14,000 do ...s10	86⅜	360 Mich. Cen. R.R.	52
6,000 do	86⅜	50 do ...s30	51⅞
2,000 do ...s30	86⅜	200 do ...s30	51⅞
5,000 do	86⅜	250 do	51⅞
15,000 do ...s30	86⅜	5 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	20⅜
10,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	85½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	47¾
1,000 B'lyn City W.L.	100	200 Panama Railroad	117⅝
6,000 Erie R.R. 2d M. Bs.	89	100 do ...b60	117⅜
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	61	200 do ...s10	117⅜
1,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '71	45	150 Ill. Cen. R. R.	67⅞
5,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	75½	100 do ...s30	67⅜
1,000 Mich. So. S.F. Bs.	73⅞	100 do ...b60	68
5,000 T. H. & Alt. 2d mt.	45	50 do ...s3	68
1,000 Chi. St. P. & F.D. 1st mt. bonds	45	50 do ...s10	68
1,000 Ch. & R. I. bonds	97	450 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	9
200 Guilford M. Co.	1⅝	300 Gal. & Chic. RR. s30	70⅝
20 Penn. Coal Co.	82	200 do ...s15	70⅜
500 do	81⅞	350 do	71
10 Bank of N. York	107	200 do ...s30	70⅝
20 Am. Ex. Bank	106⅛	100 do ...3d	71
100 Canton Company	19⅞	600 Cl. & Tol. RR. ...b60	31⅝
550 Pac. M. St. Co. ...s60	91⅞	400 do ...b30	31⅝
200 do	92	200 do ...s30	31⅝
300 do ...b60	92⅜	150 do ...s3	31⅜
100 do ...b30	92	270 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	58⅝
50 do	91⅞	200 do ...s15	58⅜
50 New-Jersey Zinc	7½	200 do ...s30	58⅝
1450 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅜	600 do ...s10	58⅝
350 do ...s30	83⅞	400 do ...b30	58⅝
100 do ...s60	83⅞	50 do	58⅝
150 Erie Railroad	16⅜	100 do ...s10	58⅜
100 do ...s30	16⅝	150 do ...s3	58⅝
6 Hudson River R.R.	33½	210 Mill. & Miss. R. R.	12⅞
150 Harlem R.R. pref.	35⅝	100 do ...b60	12⅞
100 do	36	150 La Cr. & Mill. R. R. &c	2⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 United St. 6s, '67	112	100 Reading R. R. ...s60	54
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	86⅜	550 do ...opg	54⅜
5,000 do ...s60	86⅜	400 do ...s30	54⅜
15,000 do	86⅜	400 do	54⅜
60,000 do ...b60	86⅞	200 do ...b60	54⅜
5,000 do ...s30	86⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R.R.	52⅝
1,000 Indiana St. 5s	87	300 do	52⅜
5,000 Virginia 6s	96⅜	50 Panama Railroad	117⅝
9,000 do	96⅜	20 Ill. Central R. R.	69⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92	50 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	71⅜
100 do	92⅜	100 do ...s20	71
2,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p. ct. 1st m. S. F. C. bds.	96	15 do	71⅛
150 Pacific M. St. Co	92	400 Clev. & Tol. R.R. b60	32
100 do ...b30	92	50 Chi. & R. I. R.R. b60	59
100 do ...s60	91⅞	310 do	58⅝
100 Canton Company	19⅞	200 do ...s30	58⅜
200 N. Y. Cenl. R. R.	84⅜	20 La C. & Mil. R. R.	2⅝
200 Hudson Riv. R. R.	34⅝	14 Stonington R. R.	59
100 Har. R. R. Pref. b60	36	5 2d. av. R.R. ...ex div.	101⅜

Thursday, Jan. 6—P. M.

The Commerce of the Port of New-York for the calendar year 1858, is now made up complete, by the Custom-House returns, rendered this afternoon, and we present the whole in one view according to our usual custom. The most notable feature in the Import return is the large decrease in the gross entries of the year, which amounts to $67,128,000. But connected with this result is two facts, first; that nearly the whole of the decrease occurred before the 30th June, the close of the Federal Treasury year; and secondly, that the consumption of Foreign Goods, or the amount actually marketed, is within $14,400,000 of the year 1857. In 1858, the amount in Bond, awaiting a market, was *decreased* $11,864,000; in 1857, the amount was *increased* $30,864,000. In the Export list it will be remarked that while the aggregate falling off is $32,086,000 the decrease in the Export of Domestic Produce is only $7,854,000. The difference is made by the diminished movement of Bullion, and the reëxport of Foreign articles; both of which fall off heavily.

The Import of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York for the month of December 1858, was:

In Dutiable Goods for consumption direct	$9,775,511
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,520,373
Free Goods	1,985,608
Total entries	$13,281,492
Against December, 1857	8,516,[illegible]
Increase this season	$4,765,304

The amount of Goods withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, during the month, is $1,789,620. The Foreign Specie entries of the month were only $63,133.

The Exports of the month of December were

In Domestic Produce		$3,700,000
Foreign Goods reëxported		672,011
Specie		1,898,[illegible]
Total		$6,270,143
Against December, 1857:		
In Produce	$2,832,338	
Foreign Goods	1,730,069	
Specie	7,535,052	$12,097,459
Decrease this season		$5,827,136

The Trade returns for the entire calendar year are thus summed up:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	$7,796,000		$18,120,000
February	8,969,000		24,501,000
March	11,453,000		20,074,000
April	10,644,000		20,279,000
May	11,130,000		17,634,000
June	10,014,000		14,769,000
July	18,469,000		35,295,000
August	19,556,000		19,979,000
September	15,335,000		16,042,000
October	13,454,000		11,931,000
November	10,501,000		10,390,000
December	13,281,000		8,516,000
Total	$150,602,000		$217,730,000
Foreign Specie	2,264,000		12,898,000

IMPORTED GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

1857.—Imported as above	$217,730,000
Less *increased* amount in Bond	30,864,000
Actually marketed	$186,866,000
1858.—Imported as above	$150,602,000
Add *decreased* amount in Bond	11,864,000
Actually marketed	$162,466,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	4,208,000		4,544,000
February	3,710,000		5,399,000
March	4,503,000		7,904,000
April	5,513,000		5,162,000
May	4,263,000		6,047,000
June	6,383,000		5,395,000
July	4,772,000		4,274,000
August	4,660,000		4,289,000
September	3,522,000		4,219,000
October	5,233,000		6,492,000
November	3,482,000		5,246,000
December	3,700,000		2,832,000
Total	$53,949,000		$61,803,000
Foreign reëxported	5,688,000		11,561,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	4,746,000		1,308,000
February	3,747,000		1,832,000
March	836,000		2,175,000
April	646,000		3,555,000
May	1,791,000		5,789,000
June	594,000		7,939,000
July	2,801,000		3,628,000
August	2,202,000		6,272,000
September	3,240,000		991,000
October	3,028,000		297,000
November	472,000		3,239,000
December	1,898,000		7,535,000
Total	$26,001,000		44,360,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED.

	1858	vs.	1857.
Domestic Produce	$53,949,000		$61,803,000
Foreign reëxported	5,688,000		11,561,000
Specie	26,001,000		44,360,000
Total all, 12 months	$85,638,000		$117,724,000
Decrease in all exports, 1858			32,086,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	$1,641,474		$4,537,378
February	2,063,784		5,117,250
March	2,213,452		3,752,184
April	1,736,510		3,301,607
May	1,748,227		1,907,289
June	1,685,663		677,811
July	3,387,305		6,987,019
August	3,545,118		3,946,830
September	2,672,935		2,249,982
October	2,054,834		867,534
November	1,706,529		1,121,792
December	2,020,895		1,172,393
Total	$26,476,726		$35,639,074

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858. From Jan. 1.		1857. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 13	$1,607,440	Jan. 13	$1,269,177
Jan. 27	1,555,772	Jan. 28	1,168,510
Feb. 13	1,348,507	Feb. 14	1,096,540
Feb. 27	1,640,429	Feb. 27	1,260,136
March 16	1,279,134	March 17	1,064,956
March 26	1,403,940	March 28	1,137,128
April 12	1,352,912	April 14	1,229,238
April 27	1,486,565	April 29	1,480,660
May 13	1,615,551	May 15	1,707,527
May 29	1,575,991	May 28	1,658,082
June 12	1,446,175	June 16	1,930,376
June 27	1,799,502	June 29	1,852,868
July 14	1,401,713	July 12	1,521,676
July 27	1,603,817	July 27	1,458,043
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,434,674	Sep. 3	1,593,557
Sept. 11	1,696,639	Oct. 4	1,268,734
Sept. 28	1,570,000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,322,065	Nov. 4	1,464,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,086
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,572
Nov. 28	1,816,532	Dec. 14	2,278,333
Dec. 13	1,643,202	Dec. 27	2,020,537
Dec. 30	1,494,379		
Total	$33,766,820	Total	$31,234,838

Increased receipts from California	$446,018
Decreased receipts from abroad	10,634,000
Total decrease in receipts	$11,080,018
Against decrease in exports	12,359,000

The Stock Exchange acquired increased firmness to-day. The dealings at the close were more decidedly *Bullish*, and the party opposing the market move with less decision, except, perhaps, against Missouri Sixes, which were offered freely at seller's option, and rather declined in this way. The Board contracts all carry 6 ℘ cent. interest, while Money can be had on this stock at 3 ℘ cent.; a 60 day option, made to suit the seller, is therefore less valuable to the speculative buyer, by ½ ℘ cent., than the cash stock, irrespective of the consideration of having the stock within his control in the event of a satisfactory rise in the market. The other State Stocks were firm at the close, Virginias 96½; Tennessees 92⅝ ℘ cent. The Railway Bond list was also better than on Wednesday. The Illinois Central Bonds were scarce at 88½ @88¾ this afternoon, and nothing was done in them at the early Board. The shares rose 3 ℘ cent. on the sales of yesterday, closing 70¼ ℘ cent. The private advices from England are said to be less discouraging in regard to the stock than the printed quotations, as telegraphed from Halifax, induced the speculative sellers here to expect, and the certificates in the hands of the Brokers being very limited, the market rallied as suddenly as it went down a few days ago. Erie Bonds, of all sorts, were in request. The '71 Convertibles went to 45 ℘ cent., and the 1859's to 89 ℘ cent. The '75's were not offered below 46½—46 bid. In Harlem First Mortgage, the bid further improved to 91 ℘ cent.; 95 ℘ cent. asked; Hudson Thirds 75½, sales, and Michigan Central 8 ℘ cents 96, sales. On the Railway share lists, New-York Central advanced this afternoon to 84½, sales, and 84⅜ finally bid; Panama to 117⅝; Reading active at 54¼@⅜ for the reopening of the transfers on the 12th inst. Hudson River brought 34⅝ ℘ cent. The December receipts are $197,980, against $127,079 the same month in 1857. Michigan Central rose to 52⅝ ℘ cent. Toledo moved with more spirit, and some large lines were taken at 31⅞@32, buyer's option, 30@60 days. The other Western Stocks were ⅜@½ ℘ cent. better than on Wednesday. Galena, 71⅛, and Rock Island, 59. Nothing done in Michigan Southern at the closing session. The Preference Shares in the forenoon sold at 47⅞. The December receipts of the Road are $140,000, within a few thousand dollars of the same month last season, when $144,189 was earned. In Pacific Mail the speculation increases in interest, the advantage this week turning rather in favor of the buyers for the rise. The General Market left off firm.

There is nothing new in Money rates. In Foreign Exchange, for the *Fulton*, to sail on Saturday, the top rate on London, to effect sales, is 109⅜ ℘ cent. The export demand for Bullion is moderate. The Custom Duties to-day are $100,000. The payments out of the Sub-Treasury in excess of the receipts are $61,451. Balance this afternoon, $4,422,192.

The following additional half-yearly dividends have been announced: Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, 5 ℘ cent.; Columbia Fire, 6 ℘ cent.; Commercial Fire, 10 ℘ cent.; Equitable, 15 ℘ cent.; Etna, of Hartford, 10 ℘ cent.

Our Currency reformers (of Clinton Hall) will probably have discovered from the Report of the State Superintendent of Banking—extracts in advance of which appeared in our Albany letter this morning, the whole report appearing in the present number of our paper—that they have little encouragement to expect from this official quarter, less even from the Governor, who like the Bank Superintendent and nearly every other punctual business-man in the State, finds no important or radical fault in our present system of Secured Bank-Note Circulation. Mr. Cook, indeed, appears to be opposed to all sorts of intermeddling with the fundamental principles of our Free Banking Law. He renders it the just praise of having passed through the ordeal of the late Crisis, by reason of "its own inherent strength," without inflicting loss on the community at large, by broken circulation, or upon the City Banks who held, at one time, $8,000,000 of the Country Notes of all denominations, and without impairing the public confidence in the integrity of the system itself.

The Taxables of the State of Missouri increased, during the year 1858, notwithstanding the drawback of the crisis of the previous year, $64,671,000. The total is now 355,621,000, and the Public Debt based upon this wealth is $19,046,000, or about one-twentieth of the mortgaged estate, exclusive of her Railways, which are first bound for the principal and interest of the State Debt.

The business of the city of Chicago for the past year, in the way of receipts of Produce, from the interior, is largely in excess of 1857, and nearly up even in Grain to the trade of 1856. In Beef and Pork, the business exceeds any previous year. The following items are compared with 1857:

	1858.	1857.
Grain, bushels	23,862,685	21,856,206
Hogs, received	424,112	208,902
Hogs, packed	155 641	99,262
Beef, packed, bbls	96,000	74,000

ST. LOUIS BANKS—DEC. 31.

Banks.	Circulation.	Exchange.	Specie.
Merchants'	$460,655	$707,660 74	$399,038 38
St. Louis	220,015	313 544 26	157,068 86
Southern	329,770	427,254 87	190,809 47
Mechanics'	343,035	446,796 03	190,838 49
Exchange	272,125	248,027 62	184,605 63
State	398,465	1,083,387 35	545,979 70
Dec. 31	$2,044,065	$3,223,770 87	$1,674,660 50
Dec. 24	2,083,330	3,164,184 02	1,698,957 34

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℘ cent.

BALTIMORE BANKS, JAN. 3, 1859.

Banks.	Loans.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.
Merchants	$2,645,049	$450,290	$763,747	$450,723
Baltimore	2,054,973	230,091	773,517	221,483
Union	2,056,271	309,185	789,606	247 038
Farm. & Plant.	1,381,205	321,442	599,598	333,217
Mechanics	1,438,546	362,880	752,530	130,865
Com. & Farmers	1,028,629	165,641	536,144	285,330
Western	939,644	173,374	279 195	158,655
Farm. & Merch.	1,104,804	224 624	323,313	108,876
Chesapeake	567,582	92,735	391,232	70,624
Marine	617,855	56,013	291,940	83,687
Franklin	916,954	89,468	367,248	201,767
Citizens	1,252 433	347,732	666,088	129,237
Commerce	1,008,357	194,845	477,783	148,669
Howard	294,615	59,930	135,876	53,028
Fell's Point Sav.	662,396	59 893	319,768	54 153
*People's		31,210	54,919	39,847
Total	$17,960,275	$2,972,344	$7,520,534	$2,717,199

*This is a new institution.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DECOPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st., offer for sale the following first-class securities:
Chicago City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.
Chicago City 7 per cent. Sewerage Bonds.
Cincinnati City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.
Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds on Buffalo Water Works—interest guaranteed by City of Buffalo.
Little Miami Railroad 1st, and only, mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....Thursday, Jan. 5.

There were no public sales of any importance to-day at the Exchange.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell report the sale of 25 full lots, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth street and south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, through lots, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $450 per lot.

The same brokers have since resold the same, at $500 per lot.

One lot south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $550; 3 on the north side of One Hundred and Third-street, 330 feet west of Fourth avenue, at $550 per lot; 1 on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, 300 feet west Fourth-avenue, at $600; 2 on the north side of One Hundred and Third-street, 180 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $600 per lot; 2 on the same side of said street, 280 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $600 per lot; 1 lot on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, 80 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 25x100, at $600.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Flour unchanged. Whisky advanced to 23c. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork nominal. Lard firm at 11c.

Savannah, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Cotton market unsettled; sales to-day 450 bales. The sales of the week add up 4,800 bales, and the receipts 6,750 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 167,000 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 790,000 bales.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 12,500 bales, at firmer. but unchanged rates. Corn, 95c. Lard in bbls., 11¾c. Coffee firm; sales of 4,500 bags at unchanged rates. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.; to Havre, 15-16c.

Mobile, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 4,500 bales. The market closing firm.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 12,500 bales at unchanged prices.

Baltimore, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Flour quiet; Ohio, $5. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; sales of 6,000 bush. yellow at 70c.@73c.; white, 68c.@70c. Provisions quiet. Whisky, 24c.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Flour dull. Wheat dull. Corn advancing; new yellow, 73c. Whisky firm at 25¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 93; Reading Railroad, 26⅞; Long Island Railroad, 11⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Pacific	Jan. 8	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	Jan. 8	New-York	Southam'n.
Canada	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Borussia	Dec. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New York.
North American	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Manchester	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Jan. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Jan. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Jan. 19	Charleston	Havana.
FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.			
Karnak	Jan. 10	New-York	Nassau.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—E. Crehen, Mr. Hyndman, A. B. Reynolds, R. R. Wram, O Armsbury, L. Bissell, Miss Baldwin, A. W. Spier and lady, C. W. Gregory, H. L. Emmons, Jr., B. J. Briscoll, J. Bodine and lady, J. D. Allen, John A. Bisack, John Davis and son, P. Gordwyn, lady and son, J. G. Cobee, C. Monger, M. Jugendreich, W. C. Chamberlane, H. D. Wright, E. Martin, R. O. Pattesson, S. H. Cornick and 17 steerage.

In Bark Ahlers from Bremen—William Nordland and daughter, Wm. Stermer, Rudolph Outrichs, Herman Kleffler, Wm. Scharts, Jacob Bacharach, Charles Ant, Johannes Perffert, Catharine and Adam Arnold.

In brig Falmouth, from Jamaica—J. F. Brooks, of Salem, Mass.

In bark Lillius, from New-Orleans—J. H. Dated.

In bark Marval, from Antigua—Messrs. L. A. Scofield, Thomas Haynes, Thomas Cecil.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 26	Sun sets	4 48	Moon sets	8 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook	10 52	Gov. Island	11 41	Hell Gate	1 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Cleator, (Br.,) Kidd, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall; Illinois, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ship Russell, Voorhies, San Francisco, Wells & Emanuel.

Brig Janus, (Brem.,) Bunge, Kingston, Ja., Funch & Meinke.

Schooners North State, Horton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Sunny South, Weeks, Washington, Mathews & Mitchell; A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, master; D. Trowbridge, Merrow, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; T. D. Wagner, Smith, Charleston, ——; D. B. Warner, Stetson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Water Witch, Hall, Providence, Oakly & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore 41 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Island Bell, Sanford, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 31 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Ship Louis Napoleon, (Ham.,) Harting, Hamburg Nov. 13, with mdse. and 102 passengers to L. E. Amsinck.

Ship Silas Greenman, Webber, New-Orleans 21 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost. When 3 ds. out passed ship Jacob Westervelt. Dec. 30, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a very heavy gale from the S. W., which lasted [illegible] hours, and suddenly shifted to N.E., with the sea breaking upon her from every direction, rendering her for several hours completely unmanageable. Since passing the Cape have had heavy N. E. and N. W. gales, with a strong current setting to the southward.

Bark Lillius, (of Belfast, Me.) Harden, New-Orleans and the Bar Dec. 15, with sugar hides, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Dec. 25, lat. 36, lon. 74, in a gale from S.E., John Rigby, seaman, of Liverpool, fell from the foretopsail-yard overboard and was lost.

Ship Isaac Walton, Wardle, Batavia Oct. 5, Java Head Oct. 8, with mdse. to Siffkan & Ironsides. Has had a succession of N. W. and northerly gales since coming on this coast.

Bark Exact, Walker, Savannah 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has experienced heavy gales the entire passage; been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras, with tremendous gales from N. 1st inst., off Cape Henlopen, passed a quantity of barrels, apparently New-England liquor-barrels.

Bark John Payson, Hall, Cuba 22 ds., with sugar to Nelson Place. Been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 29, lat. 38 30, lon. 74, signalized a bark showing a red signal, with a half moon and star in the centre.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Maxwell, Barbadoes 21 ds., in ballast to Bishop Bros., of New-Haven. Has 13 passengers.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Rockland,) Gould, St. Mark's 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Bark Maraval, Griffing, Antigua 20 ds., in ballast to T. T. Dwight. Has experienced heavy weather. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Virginia, Hill, St. Vincent 15 ds., with arrowroot and 3 passengers to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Bosphorus, (Hol.) Kruisinga, Padang Aug. 19, and Mauritius Oct. 12, coffee, &c., to Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark L. D. Carver, (of Rockland,) Damon New-Orleans 21 ds., with mdse. to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Ahlers, (Brem.,) Schweichel, Bremen Nov. 10, with mdse. and 131 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Bark T. B. Bartram, Gray, St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Has had very heavy weather.

Bark Charles C. Fowler, Staples, St. Mark's 26 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Mark's 15 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Brig North, Davidson, Galveston Dec. 14, with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Brig D. Mahoney, Steelman, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Brig Paul Ernest, (Fr.,) de Gouyon, Rochelle 82 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with brandies to F. Bougereau.

Brig Balear, Filette, Tampico Dec. 16, with hides and hemp to Shiers & Oliver. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Golden Lead, Johnson, New-Orleans Dec. 16, with sugar, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Restaurador, (Dan.,) Peterson, Nagnabo, P. R., with rum and hides to Galway, Casado & Teller. Been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy gales from E. N. E. to N. N. W.

Brig Bohio, Bartlett, Port-au-Prince Dec. 19, with logwood and coffee to Delafield & Wilson. Sld in co. with Fr. bark Le feu Lacre.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (Br.,) Payson, St. Martin's 22 ds., with lath to master. Was bound to St. John, N. B., and put into this port for a harbor. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig S. Thurston, (of Searsport,) Lanpher, Sagua la Grande Dec. 22 with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Larrabee, Sombrero Island Dec. 20, with guano to master.

Brig Falmouth, Brandon, Monrovia Nov. 17, with palm-oil and camwood to E. R. Ware. 3d inst., in Delaware Bay, the light-ship bearing N. N. E. 20 miles, during a heavy gale from E. N. E., passed bark Express.

Schr. Prowess, Hulse, Baltimore, with corn, bound to Fall River.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Rowland, Alexandria, bound to Providence.

Schr. J. N. Genin, Hallock, Indianola 28 ds., with cotton and hides to McCready, Mott & Co. Has experienced very heavy N. E. gales the entire passage, split sails, &c.

Schr. Chas. H. Moller, Allen, Attakapas 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich. Dec. 25, 40 miles W. of Sand Key light, saw bark Horace Beal, stg. W. by N. Same day, saw bark American, stg. N. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Schr. Maria Pike, (3-masted,) Crawford, Jacksonville 11 ds., with yellow pine to order. Had heavy N. E. weather.

Schr. Henry Cole, Hazleton, Jacksonville 16 ds., with yellow pine to order. Had heavy weather—split flying-jib.

Schr. Margaret, Henson, City Point 4 ds., with flour to Jas. Hunter.

Schr. B. Flanner, Applegit, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Hamilton, Ogden, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with flour, &c., to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Danville, Chester, Richmond 7 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. H. A. Weeks, Weeks, Richmond 2 ds., with flour &c., to master.

Schr. D. E. Wolf, Russell, Fredericksburg 3 ds., with flour, &c., to master.

Schr. Elmira Cornelius, Blake, Petersburg 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to order.

Schr. Montevue, Falkenburg, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Milton, Stillman, Newcastle, Del., 3 ds., with grain to order.

Schr. George J. Jones, Crowell, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Steelman, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. M. Tilton, Tilton, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Forest King, (3-masted,) Perry, New-Orleans Dec. 15, with mdse. to J. R. Dow.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Titus, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with flour, &c., to Mott Bedell.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Conckling, Washington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Rhode Island, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Hendrickson, Milford, Del., 2 ds., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Emeline, Miner, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murray.

Schr. R. T. Wood, Chambers, Pokomoke, Md., with oysters.

Schr. Eliza Frances, Curtis, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Chauncy St. John, Martin, Virginia 26 hours, with oysters.

Schr. William and Henry, Sharrot, Virginia 26 hours, with oysters.

Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Holmes, Virginia 26 hours, with oysters.

Schr. A. M. Akin, Roff, Virginia 26 hours, oysters.
Schr. Washington, Hunt, Virginia 26 hours, oysters.
Schr. Bermont, Decker, Virginia 26 hours, oysters.
Schr. W. E. Legget, Gibson, Virginia 26 hours, oysters.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Bodine, Virginia 26 hours, oysters.
Schr. Trimmer, Smith, Virginia, 26 hours, oysters.
Schr. E. Thorn, Brown, Virginia 26 hours, oysters.
Schr. Cooper, Sharrott, Virginia 26 hours, oysters.
Schr. Jas. House, Sprague, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. E. Ross, Crane, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Cook, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. J. Collins, Predmore, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. J. Tilton, Demar, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. J. French, Loveland, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. J. Oliver, Freese, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.
Schr. Maringo, Freeman, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.
Schr. Henry Janes, Aldrich, Alexandria, for Provide'e.
Schr. Andromeda, Rowland, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.
Schr. Helen Mar, Tuttle, Alexandria 7 ds., with coal.
Schr. West Wind, Burnett, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Bark John Denham, and a fleet of square-rigged vessels.

SAILED—Steamship Illinois, McGowan, for Aspinwall

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.; 11 P. M., E. N. E.

Miscellaneous.

The Sound Steamers.—The steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, arrived, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. About 6 o'clock, when off Lloyd's Neck, fell in with steamer *Plymouth Rock*, of the Stonington line, disabled—she having broke the arm of her eccentric. She was taken in tow by the *Empire State*, and brought to the City.

For California.—The steamship Illinois, Capt. McGowan, left yesterday for Aspinwall with 400 passengers and the California mails.

Norfolk, Jan. 6.—The schr. M. A. McNeil, from Mobile for New-York, with a cargo of cotton and resin, is ashore 25 miles S. of Cape Henry. Cargo saved but damaged. The cotton will be forwarded. The M A. McNeil was built at Camden in 1858, was 286 tons, rated A 1½, and owned by Thomas Hand, of Philadelphia.—(By telegragh to Ellwood Walter, Esq, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The brig J. A. Taylor, (previously reported lost,) was built at St. George's, Me., in 1850, was 166 tons, rated A 2½, and owned by Varnum & Co., of St. George's, and valued at $2,500.

By Telegraph.

SQUAN, Jan. 6—Sundown.—Wind S. and fresh. Weather heavy.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 6—Sundown.—One brig off the shore and two ships in the S. E. offing.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 6—Sundown.—The steamship Illinois is outside the Bar, bound out; also a brig with Everett & Brown's signal, bound in.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 6—Sundown.—One bark and six brigs are going up the Bay, and one bark is passing the Hook, bound in. Wind S. and fresh.

BOSTON, Jan. 6—Arr. ship Franklin Haven, Sears, New-Orleans; barks Philena, Lunt, Cape Town; Christiana, Trimble, Aux Cayes; Champion, Mayo, New-Orleans.

NORFOLK, Jan. 6—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ship Flying Dragon, 80 ds. from Jarvis Island. The brig Gangers, reported missing, has arrived at Demarara. The condition of the bark Octavia, before reported, is critical.

NEWPORT, Jan. 5—Arr. schrs. Village Queen, Hawkins, Providence, for New York; White Cloud, Higgins, Providence, for Virginia; sloops Willard, Buckingham, New-York; for Fall River. Sld. schrs. Gen. Pearcy, Hunt, New-York, for Portland: from Dutch Island Harbor, brig Denmark, Staples, Havana Dec. 19, for Portland. In port, schrs. Olivia Buxton, Williams, Boston, for New-York; C. W. Dyer, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia; Grace Girdler, Payne, Boston, for Tangier; Flying Fish, Peirce, Boston for Tangier; Giraffe, Chase, New-York, for Salem; Sarah A. Falconer, Tirrell, Baltimore, discharging.

Spoken, &c.

North Atlantic—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Dec. 7, lat. 4 15 N., lon. 38 50.

C. P. Warwich—brig, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, 5 ds. out, Dec. 26, lat. 31 06, lon. 67.

John Howard—schr., of Harwich, from Boston for Smyrna, Dec. 28, lat. 32 40, lon. 76.

B. G. Chaloner—brig, from Kingston, Jam., for New-York, Dec. 28, lat. 24 29, lon. 81.

Mary Gray—brig, of Damariscotta, bd. S., was passed, Jan. 3, lat. 36, lon. 69.

Savoy—bark, of Boston, stg. S. W., was passed, Dec. 27, Cape Hatteras bearing W. 35 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Port au Prince, schr. Veagie, brig West Indian; brig Baltimore; bark Ariel; bark Clara Windsor.

At Cap Haitien—brigs Emma and Laurilia; schrs. Golden Gate and Moka.

At Gonaives, schrs. Masonic, D. B. Baldwin; Wm. Martin, Isaac Toucey; brig Joseph Jex; bark Wyman.

At Cayes, schrs. Nathaniel Doane and Agatha.

At Jeremie, bark James Smith.

At Port-au-Prince, Dec. 19, barks Ariel, Chessman, for New-York, dischg.; Clara Windsor, McEwen, do., do.; brigs West Indian, Cook, from and for New-Orleans, ldg., to sail in 10 ds; Baltimore, Potter, from and for New-York, do. in 8 ds.; Monticello, Seal, from and for Boston, just arr.; schr. Gen. Veaze, Gallagher, from and for Boston, to sail Dec. 20; ——, Capt. Snow, just arrived from Wilmington with lumber. The Br. brig Spitfire, Clifford, sld. 13th for Boston, and put back on the 17th, having, off Cape St. Nicola Mole, lost bowsprit, foremast and foreyards. There being no spars in port, she will probably have to wait orders from her owners in Boston.

At Barbadoes, (no date,) bark Mayflower, of New-Haven, disg.; brig Peponset, from Jacksonville, do.

At Sagua la Grande, Dec. 22, brig Gov. Bull, for Pensacola in 2 ds.

At Sombrero Island, Dec. 20, schr. Telegraph, for New-London, ldg.

At Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, Dec. 15, schr. L. C. Watts, Young, for Boston, ldg., in 2 or 3 ds.

In port at Batavia Oct. 5, ship Nautilus, for Padang in a few ds.; also ship Ocean Rover, unc.